The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7407. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

NEW TREASURY REGULATIONS.

RULES FOR THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING—THE SIOUX COMMISSION—THE CHORPENNING CLAIM—A REHEARING URGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Treasury Department has issued new regulations concerning the examination of baggage of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign ports. Each passenger will be required to make a sworn statement of the number of his packages containing baggage; whether there is in such baggage any wearing apparel that has not been in use, and whether any articles are intended for the use of any other person. Also, whether it contains any piece goods, laces, jewelry, or other like effects, and whether any dutiable articles are concealed upon the person. Any misrepresentation of facts will subject the baggage to forfeiture. Blanks containing the declaration, together with questions to which sworn answers must be made, have been forwarded to the various ports of entry. It is expected that the new regulations will prevent much smuggling hitherto practiced by fashionable tourists.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

There is a new attack upon the Government organized by the Chorpenning crowd, and they are now engaged in urging a rehearing and a readjustment of the old claim. Of course, it must be the desire of the Attorney General to do justice, and, if the *ex parte* statement of the case to which he must listen be strong enough, to demand further examination. No payment can be made till Congress votes an appropriation, and before there can be an appropriation there must be an investigation. John Cessna is credited with gaining a new hearing for Chorpenning. The action now is preliminary to measures before Congress next Winter.

THE COMMISSION TO VISIT THE SIOUX.

The commission to visit the Sioux country is not yet completely formed; but four of the members have been chosen and have accepted appointments. They are Senator Allison, Gen. Terry, ex-Congressman Comingo, and Mr. Hinman. The fifth Commissioner will possibly be Hon. F. W. Palmer, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean.* Senator Morrill, of Maine, declined on account of ill-health. The commission will not leave the East before the middle of July. There are reports in circulation of an armed organization of 3,000 men who are determined to enter the Black Hills in defiance of the Army.

FAR WESTERN EXPLORATIONS.

MAJOR POWELL'S EXPEDITION—ITS ORGANIZATION AND WHAT IT HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH—THE SECTION OF COUNTRY THAT WILL BE VISITED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 11, 1875.

One of the most remarkable and interesting regions of the unexplored country of the West will be mapped and studied during the Summer by parties under the direction of Major J. W. Powell. The topographical work will be conducted by Prof. A. H. Thompson, with suitable assistance, and a tract about thirty by eighty miles, in the south-eastern portion of Utah, will be carefully and completely explored. Prof. Thompson's party is as follows: G. K. Gilbert, who will make a special investigation and study of the structural geology of the territory traversed. Mr. Gilbert was formerly connected with the explorations under the engineers of the Army. C. A. White will devote himself to paleontological studies. He was formerly State Geologist of Iowa, and is now leaving a professorship in Bowdoin College, Maine, to join Major Powell's exploration. Capt. C. E. Dutton, of the United States Ordnance Office, goes with Prof. Thompson's party especially to study volcanic rocks. The Assistant Topographers are Walter H. Graves, John M. Renshaw, O. D. Wheeler, and Robert Bell. Mr. Ward is the naturalist and Mr. J. K. Hiller the photographer. Mr. Hiller was two Summers with Major Powell in the boat explorations of the Grand Cañon, as was also Prof. Thompson. Mr. Ward will have charge of one of the barometric stations on the east of the territory to be explored, and will make a special study of the botany of the country. The party will rendezvous at Gunnison, Utah Territory, which is reached by railroad and stage from Salt Lake. The extreme surveys will extend to a point nearly 500 miles from the latter city. The territory to be visited embraces the San Rafael River, the Dirty Devil River, the Escalante and its northern tributaries, the Henry Mountains, the Sierra la Sol, and the region known by the Indian designation of *Toom-pin-wunear-tu-weap.* This means in English Land of the Standing Rocks. Scattered about over this region are monuments carved by the elements out of solid rock, varying from 100 or 200 to 1,000 feet in height. This land is situated on both sides of the Colorado River, near the junction of Grand and Green.

The entire territory to be explored by Prof. Thompson's party is an arid desert. Its general topographical features became known to Prof. Thompson, by a preliminary reconnoissance which he made across a portion of it a few years ago, during which he discovered the Escalante, a river before unknown. The country is traversed in every direction by cañons, from four or five hundred to four or five thousand feet deep. Sometimes it is necessary to travel along the brinks of these vast gorges several days before finding a place to cross, and sometimes two or three days are passed without meeting with a spring or "pocket" of water. No Indians live in this country, but they know most of the places where water can be found, and Indian guides must therefore be employed. In Prof. Thompson's former visit to this country he carried the primary triangles over a portion of it. This year the triangulation is to be completed, and the altitudes of peaks and the depths of cañons accurately measured. The Sierra la Sol is the Summer home of the Navajo Indians. During the Summer Navajo Mountain will be climbed and measured. It is a volcanic peak rising from the plateau, about ten miles back from the Grand Cañon. The altitude of the plateau is about 6,000 feet, and the summit of the mountain is supposed to be at least 6,000 feet higher. Major Powell says it is the largest single mountain mass in the United States. No white man has yet climbed it, though Major Powell was himself near the base of it during one of his voyages down the Colorado. This mountain is on the east side of the Grand Cañon, which can only be crossed at a point about seventy miles further down the river. It will be seen that Prof. Thompson and his party have before them a season of great labor, and they will endure some hardships, if for no other reason from the scarcity of water.

Major Powell will himself spend but little time this season in geological investigations. He will, however, take two or three weeks to secure further information upon a few points regarding the geological structure of the region of which his report will treat, which points are not yet entirely established. His final report upon the geology of the country he has explored will be completed next Winter. Major Powell is now engaged in a special study of the race of Indians which inhabits the region between the Rocky and the Sierra Mountain ranges, and he has now nearly a dozen of their dialects ready for publication and discussion. He will soon leave here to continue his ethnological investigations, and will travel through Southern Oregon, Western Nevada, and Eastern California, and will visit several Indian reservations to study Indian language, mythology, habits, customs, and tribal organizations. He will be accompanied by Mr. James C. Pilling, his stenographic Secretary, who is an expert in the work of reducing the Indian dialects to writing. In the Autumn Major Powell intends to visit the ancient Province of Tusayan, or the Pueblo cities in Northern Arizona, for the purpose of continuing his study of the remnant of a wonderful race, of which very little is now known.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 11, 1875.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Joseph Marthon is ordered as assistant in the Navigation Department in the Navy-yard at Boston, and Lieut. F. H. Delano to ordnance duty in the Navy-yard at Washington. Paymaster Edwin Putnam is ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. Capt. Ralph Chandler has been detached from the command of the Swatara on the 22d inst. and placed on waiting orders. Commander A. P. Cook is relieved from the command of the Alarm, and ordered to command the Swatara; Midshipmen H. H. Hosley, J. M. Helm, A. C. Hopson, David Daniels, N. R. Usher, and C. M. Winslow, on graduation from the Naval Academy, are ordered to report for duty on board the Tennessee on the 22d inst.; Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson is detached from the Navy-yard at Philadelphia and ordered to temporary duty as Inspector of Coal at Philadelphia; Paymaster A. J. Clark is detached from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to settle accounts.

APPOINTMENTS.

Peter G. Wheeler has been appointed Postmaster at Eufaula, Ala., vice C. P. Wheeler suspended. S. B. Brown has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the First District of Illinois.

THE CANANDAIGUA.

Capt. Barrett, commanding the United States steam-ship Canandaigua, telegraphs from Key West, under date of June 9, as follows: "All well. Will leave here to-morrow for New-Orleans, via Pensacola."

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The head-quarters of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which, ever since the organization of the order in 1868, has been in Washington, will probably be removed to Louisville, Ky., in a short time. At the last annual session of the National Grange in Charleston, S. C., in February last, the Executive Committee was charged with the selection of a new point for the head-quarters, to be located in one of the five Western States named, and the change was to be made within six months from the 1st of March last. The committee, it is understood, have, after due investigation, selected Louisville as the most eligible location, though it was expected that St. Louis would be chosen. Kentucky stands No. 5 as regards the number of granges, having 1,559. Indiana heads the list with 2,027 granges. Missouri has 2,026; Iowa, 2,004; Illinois, 1,584, and Kentucky, 1,559. The total number of granges in the United States is 23,500, with an estimated aggregate membership of 1,500,000. The official history of the order, just published by the Secretary, shows that the total receipts from 1868 to 1871, inclusive, were less than $5,000, while the receipts last year were $216,381. The order at present has $69,000 invested in Government bonds and $19,000 in cash on deposit at the financial agency in New-York.

THE COAL-MINE TROUBLES.

A MINERS' COMMITTEE IN PHILADELPHIA—PROSPECTS OF A COMPROMISE—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE LABORERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The committee from the Miners' and Laborers' Beneficial Association which was refused an interview by President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, on Thursday last, succeeded to-day in gaining conference with that gentleman by two of its members, Messrs. A. B. Frazer and E. T. Davis. It was learned at the Reading Railroad office this afternoon that President Gowen refused to negotiate with the committee because he did not represent the Coal Exchange, and could not tell what that body would do. The miners asked Mr. Gowen if he would use his influence to secure a compromise, when he replied emphatically "No." They then wished to know if he would use his influence to prevent a compromise in case one should be effected with the Executive Committee of the Coal Exchange. He refused to give any definite answer to this question, but led the committee to believe that he would interpose all objection possible to prevent any compromise. The committee then telegraphed to Pottsville to the committee of three of the executive body of the Coal Exchange, to ascertain if they would negotiate, but up to a late hour to-night they had not received a reply. Your correspondent asked the miners what they would do if no compromise could be effected. They stated that they would then go to work at the rates offered and work for a month or two, when another strike, more fearful in its consequences than the present, one would be the result. The miners want a basis of ten per cent. off on contract work, and five per cent. on day labor, and no sliding scale at Port Carbon, which they say is ruinous to them. They say their funds are nearly out, and they want a chance to get more money, and settle up old accounts before new trouble commences.

THE PIGEON-SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11.—In the pigeon-shooting tournament this morning the ties of six in yesterday's shooting were shot off. Mr. Willard, of Windsor, Canada, took the prize, $50. The prizes offered to-day were: First, $300; second, $250; third, $150; fourth, $100, and fifth, $50. There were 128 entries. Fifteen killed 10 straight at 21 yards. At 26 yards 8 of them dropped off, 7 falling back at 31 yards. The first prize was won by F. J. Wheat, of Cleveland, who killed twenty-five birds without a miss. Thirty men having killed nine birds each at 21 yards, they competed for the second prize, which was won by J. T. Quayle, of Galion, Ohio, who killed twenty-four out of twenty-five birds. South, winner of the first prize yesterday killing twenty-three. Darkness prevented the shooting off of the other ties, which will be finished in the morning. The attendance was large and the shooting fully up to that of yesterday.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—ALLOTMENTS OF SPACE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The Director General of the International Exhibition is now making definite allotments of space to the foreign commissioners. The space required is in many cases very great, and American exhibitors cannot safely delay making their applications. A letter from the Consul General of the United States at Cairo announces that the Egyptian Commission is preparing the exhibit to be made by that country, and desires that quarters be provided for its residence in Philadelphia.

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.—A quarantine of ten days has been proclaimed by Gov. Kellogg against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, from the 10th of June; but, under a new regulation of the Board of Health, the ten days in the case of all vessels bringing a clean bill of health will begin to count from the time of their leaving the infected port for New-Orleans.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

THE MEN OF MAINE.

BOWDOIN'S REPRESENTATIVES—WHAT ENTHUSIASM DOES IN SPITE OF DIFFICULTIES—AN APPEAL TO THE WEALTHY ALUMNI OF BOWDOIN.

From our Own Correspondent.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Tuesday, June 8, 1875.

There are colleges where no general interest is taken in boating, and where the men join the boat crew entirely for the honor and glory of their Alma Mater. Such colleges have no class races—have no other boats on the water save those that are connected with the Saratoga crew. It is obvious that the chances against the victory of such crews are great. But wherever boating is really popular we will always find considerable excitement on the subject, independent of that which springs from the intercollegiate contest. The Juniors will have a boat and the Seniors will have another, and law and medicine will be represented on the water. This state of things exists very strongly at Yale, at Harvard, at Cornell, and in a less degree at Columbia. In all those colleges there are men famous at the oar who have never cared to represent their college before the world. At Cornell there is young Francis, son of Francis, of the Troy *Times*, who is an admirable sculler, but is only known to the good folks of Ithaca and Lake Cayuga. There was Paul Dana, at Harvard, also an excellent sculler, but who only cared to row on the Charles River. Wherever this status can be found there will always be an admirable nucleus for the creation of a formidable crew. And I found just this very condition of affairs at Bowdoin.

I hope the men of Maine will not consider it a slander if I say that Bowdoin College is a little out of the way. In spite of the fact that the greatest name in American literature is connected indissolubly with its history, that Nathaniel Hawthorne was educated and graduated here—and, by the by, Longfellow also—the remoteness of the situation has consecrated this university to the people of this State alone. Looking on the records of the students, of whom of all grades there are nearly 300, I found but few that were not from Maine. Yet, notwithstanding this isolation, it is but just to say that Bowdoin is fully abreast with other colleges in its ideas. Its gymnasium, although far less imposing than those of Williams and Princeton, is, perhaps, in essentials second to none in any university at home or abroad. By the regulations of the institution every student must either drill or attend the gymnasium for a certain portion of every day. It is compulsory; but during the boating season the crews who are engaged either for class races or for Saratoga are exempted, as also are the base-ball nines. Now, nothing can better show the genuine interest taken in rowing here than the fact that, although there are only six men exempted for the Saratoga race, there are in all forty men engaged on the water instead of the gymnasium. In other words, Bowdoin College has forty good oarsmen, who are constantly on the water, although six only will come before the public at Saratoga. Boating has taken root here, and is an accomplished fact.

This accounts for the good crews that this college has sent to the collegiate regattas. In 1872 it may be remembered that they took the lead and held it for two miles, when the bow oar had a nervous spasm and fell into the bottom of the boat. Amherst (the winners) on one side, and Harvard on the other, had been pressing the crew with alternate spurts, and the excitable nerves of the bow were so worked up that they proved too much for him. The next year, at Springfield, Bowdoin and Cornell were stationed on the extreme right—Bowdoin on the top of a sand-bar, and Cornell in the rushes and just behind a willow stump. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that the crews who were in the shallows could not possibly win; but these two did so well that nobody has ever known which was fourth—Columbia, Cornell, or Bowdoin. I believe Columbia had the best right; but it was a day of utter confusion, and no one has ever been quite satisfied with all the decisions made on that occasion. The next year the men were in active rebellion against the authorities concerning drill, and so were not able to send a crew. This year they enter the field, and their boat will be one of the most formidable there.

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
E. H. Hall, bow and Captain...	19	5.10	163
Charles Sargent, port bow.....	22	5.09½	158
F. H. Crocker, starboard waist.	24	5.10½	175
J. F. Hall, port waist..........	23	5.10	170
F. C. Payson, starboard stroke.	19	5.10	159
J. M. Burleigh, stroke..........	21	5.11½	177
D. A. Sargent, substitute......	25	5.09	170

E. H. Hall graduates this term, is from Windham, Me., 37 inches, natural size, round the chest, with a biceps of 13 and a forearm of 11¾.

Charles Sargent is of the Class of '76, is from Machias, Me., measures 38½ inches, natural size, round the chest, has a biceps of 12 inches and a forearm of 11¼.

F. H. Crocker is of '77, also from Machias, Me., measures 40 inches, natural size, round the chest, has a biceps 13½, with a forearm 11½.

J. F. Hall is of '78, from Disfield, Me., is 38½ inches, natural size, round the chest, has a biceps of 12 and a forearm of 11¼.

F. C. Payson is of '76, from Portland, Me., is 39½ round the chest, with a biceps of 13¼ and a forearm 11¼.

J. M. Burleigh is of '78, from South Berwick, Me., 40 inches round the chest, with a biceps of 15 inches and a forearm of 12.

D. A. Sargent, the substitute, is of '75, from Belfast, Me., measures 40 inches, natural size, round the chest, has a biceps of 14½ and a forearm of 13.

Gymnastics being compulsory, the University crew did not train exclusively during the Winter, but worked at the same general exercises as the rest of the college. The gymnasium drill is directed by a paid instructor, Mr. D. A. Sargent, who graduates at the college this year and will be the substitute at Saratoga. This gentleman is a firm disbeliever in getting up muscle for the occasion, especially on the arms. He says if you develop men specially for some great performance they will have to undevelop afterward. If you subject them to intense training to make them do things beyond their powers, you run the risk of crippling them vitally. He believes that the dissipation of pugilists and rowing men, and others who use their physical strength intensely, results from a law of compensation which makes them go as far in one direction as they had previously gone in the other. And he instanced Heenan, Brown, and Renforth. I think that his views are absolutely sound, and that his discipline of getting the men of the crew into the highest natural condition is the true one. It is certainly in accordance with the practice of Mr. Cook, of Yale, who has a thorough contempt for unnatural masses of muscle on the upper arm and for professional training. All the secrets are, in his opinion, either humbugs or worse. And the common sense of the country accepts his course as one of the conditions of college boating. But here and there one finds crews who think it absolutely necessary to get up impeding muscles, and who cannot be taught that it is the body that rows.

The Androscoggin became clear of ice all at once at the opening of the river. Generally the expectancies of the boating men are dallied with by the capricious stream for a week or more, during which the river is free of ice one hour and covered the next. On this occasion, however, all the ice came away at once, and the oarsmen went at their work vigorously. There is one little drawback in a poor college that has a taste for boating, and that is that it is very hard to get money, for when a student has to subscribe for a class boat he does not feel excessively liberal toward the college boat. So the Saratoga men of Bowdoin have had to practice in a species of boat called a lapstreak, which weighs at least 500 pounds if it weighs an ounce and looks very much like the cutter of a frigate. The difference between this boat and a shell is excessive, for the latter only weighs 140 pounds. Every man in the former has to drive through the water eighty-three and a third pounds of boat, besides his own weight, while in the latter he has only to force through twenty-three and a third pounds. As the crew rows twice every day, three miles in the morning and three in the afternoon, their practice is of a quality calculated to scare a weak brother. In fact, a man must be sound who pulls that heavy boat at the pace that Mr. Burleigh, the stroke, gives them. I timed them and found that they pulled, with perfect regularity, between thirty and thirty-one strokes to the minute; and they drove their old craft through the water at a gallant rate, every man throwing his body right into the stroke. It stands to reason that the stroke they pull is not the shell stroke. They must go slowly through the water—slowly, that is, in comparison with the racing stroke, because they are compelled, by the heaviness of their vessel, to displace so much more water. When they begin to pull in the shell they will find it a luxury after their long practice in this ponderous lapstreak.

The question whether they will pull in the shell or not is a monetary one, and has not yet been answered in the affirmative. I do most sincerely trust that this very gallant crew will not be forsaken by the old Alumni of Bowdoin. If all the admirers of Hawthorne would only contribute a trifle to the necessities of this college they would be in funds for many years. It seems to me that the Alumni of Bowdoin ought to feel intense pride in the honorable place which their college maintains in spite of its isolation from centres of wealth and literature. And this crew that goes to represent the old Alma Mater is composed of such sturdy, honest, and sweet-tempered enthusiasts that they cannot fail to win an honorable place for the white banner. They do not dare to hope for victory, because they go very late to Saratoga and have some difficulties in their way. But the Alumni of their college may rely upon it that the white ribbons will not be far from the front when the first boat crosses the line.

For myself, whatever an individual opinion may be worth, it is very much in their favor. Their coach, Mr. D. A. Sargent, is a man who evokes enthusiasm without loosening the restraints of discipline. The crew are to a man, what their measurements cannot depict them, very muscular. They are remarkably square-shouldered and broad-loined, with fairly-developed chests. They abound with vitality and good humor, and are very honest pullers. Every member of the crew throws his heart into the stroke, and you may look in vain for a man rowing only with his arms or not holding the water fairly. Of course, as they have not been tried in the shell, I cannot say a word about their racing stroke. In the shell a man must catch the water very quickly, or he will find the boat slide from him, and he will then not hold the water at all. If he catches too quickly he will hold too much, and will bucket, as the technical phrase is, which will interfere with the way on the boat. But with a fortnight's hard coaching the exact time and manner will surely be acquired by bright men such as these. If their Alumni, however, do not help them, I don't see how they can go, for they have no boat.

GAR.

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.

PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ROB A HOUSE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF MR. SCHUTE'S RESIDENCE—ESCAPE OF THE THIEF.

A daring and partially successful attempt at burglary, which is specially remarkable from being made, as if in contempt of the Brooklyn Police, upon a house in the immediate neighborhood of that occupied by Mr. Schute, who, it will be remembered, was seriously, and probably fatally, shot by a burglar on Tuesday morning last, was fortunately frustrated at an early hour yesterday morning. The house attacked is a three-story frame structure, situated at No. 122 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, and occupied by Mr. Joseph A. Cook and his family. About 2 o'clock A. M. Mrs. Cook was aroused from her sleep by hearing a noise in the hallway outside her bedroom door. Her husband was slumbering heavily, and remembering the Schute case she feared to wake him. After waiting for a few moments she sat up in bed and called out, "Who is there?" She had hardly uttered the words when the form of a man appeared at the door of the bedroom. The burglar, for such he was, turned a dark lantern full on Mrs. Cook, and glaring fiercely on her, raised his hand in a threatening manner, and then turning on his heel preceeded down stairs. The bedroom of the Cooks, like that of the Schutes, was on the second floor. As soon as she had recovered from her fright Mrs. Cook screamed and awakened her husband. Mr. Cook, when he was fully aroused, found his wife at the open window, screaming for help, and it was some minutes before she had sufficiently overcome her agitation to explain the cause of her fright. While at the window Mrs. Cook saw the burglar, or a man she supposed to be him, run across Tompkins avenue, and disappear in the direction which the assassin of Mr. Schute is supposed to have taken. The screams of Mrs. Cook aroused the whole neighborhood, and in a little time the Police and a number of citizens had gathered around the house. As in the Schute case, so in this, search was at once instituted for the burglar in the neighborhood. No arrest, however, was made, nor has any been made up to the present.

An examination of the house revealed the fact that the burglar had obtained entrance by pushing back the catch of the back-basement window. After entering the basement he collected a quantity of silverware and placed it on a table ready for removal. Finding that, in order to make a further search of the house, it would be necessary to provide himself with a dark-lantern, the housebreaker improvised one by cutting a hole in the crown of a brown straw hat belonging to one of Mr. Cook's children, and proceeded to explore the other apartments in the house. Just outside the door of Mrs. Cook's bedroom, a dress belonging to that lady hung on the balusters. Fastened in it were two gold ornaments, the glitter of which attracted the burglar. These the intruder secured, but, owing to the hurried manner of his retreat, he was unable to carry off the silverware. The only clue left behind by the burglar was a Scotch cap, found near the silverware on the table in the basement.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF T. G. PHELPS FOR GOVERNOR AND JOSEPH M. CAVIS FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—THE STATE PLATFORM OF 1871 AND THE NATIONAL PLATFORM OF 1872 REAFFIRMED—INDORSEMENT OF PRESIDENT GRANT AND APPROVAL OF HIS LETTER ON THIRD TERM—REFORMS SUGGESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11.—The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento yesterday afternoon. Hon. A. A. Sargent presided. The convention adopted strong anti-railroad resolutions, which were supported by George C. Gorham in a vigorous speech denouncing the Central Pacific. Gov. Pacheco was withdrawn as a candidate for Governor, and T. G. Phelps nominated by acclamation. Joseph M. Cavis was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and O. H. Hallet for Secretary of State. The following is the balance of the State ticket: Controller, J. J. Green; Surveyor, R. E. Gardner; Treasurer, William Beckman; Attorney General, E. D. Sawyer; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Grant I. Taggart, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ezra C. Carr. The convention adopted the following platform:

The Republican Party of California, in State Convention assembled, makes the following additional declaration of principles reaffirming the State Platform of 1871 and the National Platform of 1872:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, U. S. Grant, and join our political brethren throughout the Union in the cordial and earnest support of his administration, in the fullest recognition of his illustrious career in the military and civil service, and in condemnation of that rancorous party spirit which prompts his and our enemies to as unconsidered and unjust attacks on him as those to which his great predecessors, Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln, were subjected during their administrations.

Resolved, That the letter addressed by the President to the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention upon the subject of his succession is a full refutation of the slanders of those who charged him with intriguing for re-election; that we accept it as explicit to a final settlement of the third term agitation created by our enemies solely to arouse jealousies and dissensions in the Republican Party.

Resolved, That the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, added to that instrument by the votes of the requisite three-fourths of the States of the Union, are as sacred and binding as any of its provisions; that they are to be maintained by the enforcement of all Congressional enactments, notwithstanding the opposition, secret or avowed, of the Democratic Party, or hostile white leagues in the Southern States.

Resolved, That the conduct of that portion of the people in the South who defy the fifteenth amendment, and seek by intimidation or force to prevent the lawful exercise of the elective franchise by the great body of colored citizens resident therein, is a rebellious defiance of the national authority, and an attempt to prevent the election of the next President by the people, calculated to arouse the worst passions of men, and to disturb the peace of the nation, and should be met by all law-abiding citizens North and South as an effort to revive the flames of civil war. While admitting that differences of opinion exist as to the extent of the conspiracy against the constitutional election of the President in 1876, we deem it well to caution the people against slumbering in the face of danger.

Resolved, That with all our countrymen of whatever schism who yield obedience to the Constitution and laws, and who do not defend or justify those who disobey them, we desire to cultivate fraternal relations without regard to mere party difference; will at all times unite with them to promote justice and good order, and public tranquillity.

Resolved, That the cost of the State and several county governments can and ought to be reduced one-half, and to that work the next Legislature should address itself. This can be done by a readjustment of public business, curtailment of the large list of officers and employes, and such reduction of the salaries and fees as will place the public servants on a footing as to compensation with persons in private business, and immediately abate the almost universal preference for public over private employment; honesty and economy in the maintenance of the various institutions of the State; total abandonment of the practice of voting the people's money to institutions which were called into existence without State action, and by additional checks and safeguards to render official peculation difficult of concealment and surer of punishment when discovered.

The next resolutions demands the punishment of citizens adopting currupt practices.

Resolved, That the Republican Party will aid in the development of the resources of the State by all legitimate means. As it appears that the agricultural capability of large sections cannot be fully shown unless some practicable system of irrigation is adopted, the Republican Party demands of the Legislature that it assume control of the various lakes and rivers, subject only to mining and mechanical rights, and provide for its distribution over the largest possible area of irrigable land by the adoption of a comprehensive system that shall make the irrigation works to be constructed for this purpose part and portion of the realty of the various districts, and to be wholly subject to the control and management of the owners of the irrigable lands therein.

Resolved, That the freedom of the State from ecclesiastical control is of equal importance with the maintenance of religious freedom from State control. That the common schools and institutions of the State were established as a preventive of the crime and poverty which attend ignorance, and we will tolerate no interference with it from any quarter, and that any effort to divide the school fund for the purpose of supporting sectarian schools with portions thereof shall be met with all the resistance in our power.

Resolved, First—That the Central Pacific Railroad is a State corporation, and as such amenable to the laws of the State concerning corporations. Second—That the relations of that company to the nation are simply those of agent and principal, and debtor and creditor, so far as their property within this State is concerned. Third—The power of the State over said corporation is far from having been surrendered by the act of the Legislature in April as claimed by that company; it was rather affirmed thereby in these words: "Said company is to be subject to all laws of the State concerning railroad and telegraph lines." Fourth—That the right to regulate fares and freights whenever it exists is a condition annexed to the franchise, and is necessarily vested in the Government by which the franchise has been granted. The right to collect tolls is one of the essential franchises of railroad corporations, and the power to regulate these is simply a power to regulate the franchise under which they are collected, and the power must be exercised by the authority creating the corporation. Fifth—That the existence of the Central Pacific corporation and its right to operate roads in California rest exclusively upon the authority of the State law; that its natural character is limited to retain the functions which it derived by the State's consent from Congress, such as the right to operate its road outside of the State, and to create liens upon its entire line in favor of the National Government and other creditors. Sixth—That, as a necessary result of the foregoing, while Congress has the right to regulate tolls over the road on through and inter-State traffic, the State Legislature has absolute and exclusive power to regulate the rates of freight and fares between all points within this State. Seventh—That experience has shown that the railroad companies, where left uncontrolled, naturally look exclusively to their own interests; often disregard the interests and convenience of the public they were created to serve, whereby unreasonable rates for freight and fare have been and are still imposed, and unjust discrimination made against communities and classes of merchandise, and many settlements and towns put to inconvenience and even seriously injured for the building up of localities in which members of the company are interested. Eighth—That we recommend that the people should exact in advance from candidates for the Legislature an unequivocal pledge, first, that they will, if elected, vote for such reductions in the rates of freights and fares as will leave to the railroad companies fair incomes on the actual cost of construction of their roads, and allow for maintaining and operating the same to enable them to meet their just obligations; second, that they will to that end institute a thorough investigation into the affairs of corporations, as they have ample power to do, in order to ascertain the real cost of construction of their roads, and the annual outlays for maintaining and operating the same; and third, that they will, in adjusting a tariff of freights and fares, abolish all unfair discrimination between some classes of merchandise, and equalize rates between different localities, having due regard to grades and curves.

Resolved, That the Republican Party disclaim any sympathy with indiscriminate war upon associated capital, with blind disregard of its rights. It is entirely independent of all corporate power, and it is opposed to all schemes in State, county, and city, whereby, under pretense of providing gas and water to communities, or irrigation for farming, a few men seek to enrich themselves by imposing heavy burdens on the people. It repels all attempts of corporations to force into office through Republican conventions men who will guard their own interests rather than those of the public, and it expects to be judged by its acts and the character of its candidates, rather than by the false accusations of its enemies, who, after having had the executive power of the State for the past eight years divided equally between them, can present no better claim to public confidence than loud and empty professions, and horror at the alleged corruptions and profligacy in public affairs which they themselves have managed and controlled.

The eleventh resolution invites the co-operation of the farming interests in carrying out the measures of the platform.

The twelfth resolution decries disunion in the Republican ranks, and invites unity of action in the approaching Presidential election.

THE LOSS OF THE VICKSBURG.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO SEND STEAMERS TO SEARCH FOR MISSING BOATS.

MONTREAL, June 11—Messrs. Torrance & Co. have nothing further about the wreck of the Vicksburg. They have been in communication with the Government as to sending out steamers in search of the missing boats. The following telegrams have been received in answer to their dispatches:

OTTAWA, June 11.

Thomas Cramp, of D. Torrance & Co., Montreal.

Telegram received. Huntingdon is in Montreal. Lady Head is the only boat we have; have telegraphed to know if she is available. Have also telegraphed to the Government of Newfoundland requesting them to dispatch a steamer in search of missing boats. Will advise you when I get reply.

(Signed.) R. W. SCOTT.

OTTAWA, June 11.

D. Torrance & Co., Montreal:

Your telegram has been sent to the Minister of Marine, Dorchester, N. B. The Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Newfoundland Government to see if they could send a steamer.

(Signed,) WILLIAM SMITH.

DORCHESTER, N. B., June 11.

To D. Torrance & Co., Montreal:

Your telegram just received. I will move in the matter at once, with view to meet your wishes.

(Signed,) A. J. SMITH.

PASSENGERS BY THE VICKSBURG.

MONTREAL, June 11.—The names of only fifteen of the steerage passengers by the steam-ship Vicksburg can at present be procured. They are as follows:

C. Perran, residence unknown.
G. R. Armstrong, of Markham.
Phillipe Penil, obtained his ticket at Quebec.
Isaac Rusor, of Markham.
Mrs. E. Gunning and infant, of Sherbrooke.
Mr. Griffith, of Minnesota.
John Delaney, of Melbourne, P. Q.
G. Burner, Mary Burner, Thomas Burner, Minnie and George Burner, all of one family, supposed to be from Montreal.
R. Corbett, of Montreal.
Mrs. J. C. Barry, of Montreal.
A. Knople, residence unknown.

TEE STEAM-SHIP AND HER CARGO.

MONTREAL, June 11.—The steam-ship Vicksburg was an iron vessel, built in Scotland, and considered the best ship of the Dominion Line. She was of about 2,500 tons, well engined and fitted, and commanded by able and efficient officers. Capt. Bennett was late of the Allan Line of steam-ships. Her value is stated at $325,000, and is fully insured in England. Her cargo consisted of 21,100 bushels of wheat, shipped by W. Gunn & Co., insured by the consignees in England; 11,000 bushels of wheat, shipped by R. Simms & Co., insurance not known; 20,366 bushels of wheat and 7,945 bushels of peas, shipped by D. Butters & Co., insurance not known; 92 head of cattle, shipped by James McShane, insured for $14,000 in the Royal Canadian.

THE VICKSBURG WARNED OF HER DANGER BY ANOTHER STEAMER.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 11.—A passenger by the Dominion steamer Quebec, who arrived in this city yesterday, reports that that vessel spoke the Vicksburg just as the latter was about encountering the ice, and that the Captain of the Quebec warned the ill-fated vessel not to risk the passage, as it was only with difficulty that the Quebec was enabled to get through.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE BOATS.

ST. JOHN, N. F., June 11.—Nothing has been seen here of the missing boats of the steamer Vicksburg. A sharp look out is being kept.

THE WRECK OF THE FRIGATE CUMBERLAND.

THE SAFE RECOVERED BY A DIVER—FROM $60,000 TO $100,000 IN GOLD BELIEVED TO BE IN IT.

NORFOLK, Va., June 11.—Capt. Brown, of the schooner J. C., arrived here to-day in charge of an iron safe of the United States man-of-war Cumberland, which was run into and sunk in Hampton Roads by the Confederate ram Virginia, in 1862. Divers had been at work on the wreck ten years, having in view the recovery of this safe. The lucky man had only been at the wreck forty-eight hours when he found the safe buried in three or four feet of mud. The water at that place is seventy-eight feet deep. By the explosion of a torpedo the safe was cracked, and, as it was hoisted on deck, a few pieces of gold coin dropped out. It is generally believed that the safe contains between $60,000 and $100,000 in gold.

It is estimated that more than $100,000 have been lost by different parties in trying to recover this treasure. The safe and treasure belong to Capt. Brown and O. E. Maltby, of this city, and Herbert Smith, of Detroit, Mich.

While Capt. Brown was searching the wreck he came across a petrified human body in a perfect state of preservation. It was unhurt by crabs or fish, and the flesh was extremely hard. The Captain supposes the body to be that of an officer, and he intends to return and get it.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO A CHARLESTON MILITARY ORGANIZATION—A NOTEWORTHY LETTER FROM GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June. 11.—Gov. Chamberlain has obtained for presentation to the Washington Light Infantry, who start to-morrow for Bunker Hill, an elegant flag, designed after that under which the victory of Fort Moultrie was won in 1776. In his letter requesting Hon. W. D. Porter to make the presentation in his name, the Governor says: "I wish that this flag may be received by the Washington Light Infantry as a proof of my personal and official interest in this organization, and especially in the purposes and feelings which inspire their present visit to Massachusetts. I wish that its presence at Bunker Hill may signify the sincere veneration in which the people of South Carolina hold all who bore a part in founding the American nation. I wish that it may call to mind, wherever it may be seen, the early patriotism which gave to America and the world the examples and memories of Eutaw and Bunker Hill, of Lexington and King's Mountain, and the hundred other battle-fields where South Carolina and Massachusetts, the North and the South, mingled their best blood. If that early patriotism, if those costly sacrifices are to have full fruition, it will be when the North and the South shall again be united by the indissoluble bond of their love of country. If the recent bitter estrangements are to be succeeded by the sweet rewards of peace, it will be when by the common efforts of the North and the South a free and just National Government shall command the love and honor of all sections and States. To hasten such results is the function of those memorial observances in which the Washington Light Infantry and this flag of South Carolina will bear a significant and honorable part.

I beg you to intrust this flag to the keeping of your comrades of the Washington Light Infantry with such expressions of patriotic sympathy as the occasion may suggest. May heaven prosper and protect them while absent, and may the Bunker Hill of to-day be to them and to us all a spot sacred from henceforth to national peace and fraternity."

Mr. Porter, in his reply, expresses a cordial concurrence in the sentiments of Gov. Chamberlain, and adds:

"It seems to me as if there was something providential in the occurrence of these centennial celebrations so soon after our recent estrangement. If there be a common ground on which the people of the North and South can meet and look each other in the eyes and strike hands and renew their pledges of fidelity to liberty and Union, without disparagement or loss of self-respect on either side, it is upon the grounds, the holy places, where their forefathers laid the foundations of independence and then cemented them with their precious blood. The memories there kindled will, by a sort of moral telegraphy, flash from the first altars of liberty raised in the North to the first altars raised in the South, and thence diffuse themselves as electric fires through the 40,000,000 of hearts that throb in sympathetic patriotism over this mighty continent. This is the way of all ways to bridge over the chasm. In furtherance of this blessed work let me express the hope that on the 28th of June, 1876, when South Carolina, in her turn, celebrates the victory of Fort Moultrie, the bright morning star and harbinger of American independence, Massachusetts and all of the 'old thirteen' will be there to take their places in the picture."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF 16,000 LIVES.

HAVANA, June 11.—News has been received here, by way of St. Thomas, of a terrible earthquake in New-Grenada. The destruction was greatest in the Valley of Cucuta, on the Venezuelan frontier. It is reported that 16,000 lives were destroyed by the calamity.

[The valley of Cucuta is in the Province of Pamplona, a mountainous section of New-Granada, in which the peak of Almorzadero, 12,850 feet high, is situated. The range to which this belongs is about 250 miles from the Pacific coast about the same distance from the Caribbean Sea, and but a short distance from the Venezuelan frontier. In this region traces of the most violent volcanic action are visible on every hand. This action is of so recent a date as in many places to keep the soil in a heated condition.]

FRANCE.

M. OLLIVIER'S BOOK—DEFENSE OF HIS MINISTRY—RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

PARIS, June 11.—M. Ollivier's book in defense of the Ministry of which he was the head on the breaking out of the Franco-German war, has appeared. It declares that Prussia, by her insults, really declared the war. His Ministry cannot be held responsible for entering upon the conflict, for the act was unanimously approved by the Senate and Legislative Body. Nor is it responsible for the military organization, which was the work of years before it came into power. M. Ollivier claims for his Ministry that in a few months after its organization it had calmed the public mind and restored the authority of the Government without employing either corruption or intimidation He publishes a letter from the Emperor, written after the fall of the Ministry, expressing continued confidence. In conclusion, M. Ollivier urges the Bonapartists to help the present Government maintain peace and respect the Constitution, and when the opportunity comes for revising the Constitution then claim an appeal to the Plebiscite.

FRANCE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, June 11.—The workmen's societies of the city have opened a national subscription, to provide for sending a delegation to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Marateau, the Communist editor who urged the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris, died in New-Caledonia.

GERMANY.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR REPRESENTATION IN THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—PROHIBITION OF A BALTIMORE CATHOLIC PAPER.

BERLIN, June 11.—In the Federal Council yesterday the President of the Imperial Chancellery submitted several votes of supply to meet the expense of a proper representation of Germany at the United States Centennial Exhibition.

An order has been issued from the Imperial Chancellery, prohibiting the circulation of copies of the *Catholic Gazette*, of Baltimore, for two years within the boundaries of the Empire.

ITALY.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND—THE GOVERNMENT POLICE SAFETY BILL.

ROME, June 11.—A royal decree has been issued promulgating a convention between Italy and Switzerland which establishes the boundary between the two countries in accordance with the award of the arbitrator, Mr. Marsh, Minister of the United States.

In the Chamber of Deputies there have been violent debates over the Government's Public Safety bill, which amends the law for the suppression of brigandage and other disorders in Sicily and elsewhere. The bill is approved by the Left. The sitting to-night was abruptly closed on account of the disorder which accompanied the discussion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR BATH—HAILSTORM AT LONDON.

LONDON, June 11.—A railway accident occurred near Bath to-day by which several persons were killed and injured.

A hailstorm occurred here to-day.

THE WRECK OF THE NIAGARA.

LONDON, June 12—5:30 A. M.—The hull of the ship Niagara, ashore off Holyhead, is breaking up. The stern has fallen away. Three hundred bales of cotton have been recovered from the wreck.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST VICTORY AT CARINERA—EIGHT HUNDRED INFANTRY AND CAVALRY CAPTURED.

PARIS, June 11.—The Carlists claim that the victory of their troops over the Alfonsists at Carinera was an important one. They say 500 Alfonsist infantry and 300 cavalry, together with arms and stores, were captured.

WEST INDIES.

QUIET IN HAYTI—SMALL-POX IN PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, June 11.—Advices from St. Thomas, June 5, report all has been quiet in Hayti since the suppression of the late conspiracy.

The small-pox is raging with violence in Ponce, Porto Rico. Vessels from there are quarantined in all West Indian ports.

GREECE.

A THREATENED CRISIS—TURKISH MEN-OF-WAR IN GREEK WATERS—PROBABLE INTERVENTION OF FOREIGN POWERS.

LONDON, June 12.—The *Daily News* reports that a crisis is imminent at Athens, which may result in the abdication of the King. Five Turkish men-of-war have been ordered to cruise in Greek waters.

The Russian Minister has advised the King not to abdicate without securing the rights of his heir to the throne. The probability of an intervention of the foreign powers is discussed at Athens.

CENTRAL ASIA.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN INTERESTS—A NEUTRAL ZONE PROBABLE.

LONDON, June 12.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post*, referring to the rumors of a friendly understanding between England and Russia on the Central Asian question, says it is reported that the suggestion of a neutral zone has been revived and is favorably received on both sides.

DEFALCATION BY THE OFFICERS OF A PAPER MILL COMPANY.

NORWICH, Conn., June 11.—It was discovered to-day that Charles C. Fuller, President, and J. T. Mowry, Treasurer, of the Chaplin Paper Company, have absconded, leaving outstanding obligations to the estimated amount of $70,000, the greater part of which is believed to be in forged notes. No bank and only one individual here is seriously affected by the frauds.

AMONG THE MAIL BAGS.

A FEW OF THE SECRETS OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

THE PUBLIC RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY OF THE SUPPOSED LOSSES—MISSING LETTERS AND THEIR HISTORIES—CARELESSNESS OF BOX OWNERS—A CASE IN POINT—HOW THE LOCK BOXES ARE ROBBED BY CLERKS AND OFFICE BOYS—OPERATIONS OF THE THIEVES IN THE SUMMER OF 1874—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF DETECTION—FINAL ARREST AND CONFESSION OF THE ROBBERS—WORKINGS OF THE MONEY-ORDER DEPARTMENT—HOW MONEY ORDERS ARE LOST AND RECOVERED—NECESSITY OF SYSTEM ON THE PART OF PRIVATE FIRMS AND THE PUBLIC.

Behind what was once the Sunday-school gallery of the old Middle Dutch Church is now located the Searchers' Department of the New-York Post Office. The management of this important bureau of the postal service is in charge of John H. Hallett, who for nearly half a century has, day in and day out, been at his post discharging duties that seem never to try his patience or tax his courtesy. He may be justly called an impersonation of that virtue, for no one without unusual endowments in the way of self-control could satisfactorily perform his duties in a manner acceptable to both the service and the public. As it is, this official is daily the target for all the denunciation and abuse that disappointed and perplexed correspondents hurl at the Post Office officials.

A VERY COMMON CASE.

On a recent occasion a gentleman, who was afterward ascertained to be a prominent hop merchant, accosted him in a complaining mood desiring to know why it was that his letters so frequently miscarried or never turned up. The imperturbability of the venerable official as he interrogated the merchant regarding the destination of the strayed letter, and the *insouciance* with which he informed him that it would be looked after, was not calculated to soothe the irritation of the loser. After the latter had departed the Superintendent turned to the writer and said, "That was a mild complaint. When a missing letter contains a draft, or, as they frequently do, money—for there are many merchants who will not register a letter—then they come at me red hot. The fact that the letter contained money is frequently, to the complainant, convincing proof of the dishonesty of our clerks. Now, in this last case, the letter was intended for Newark, N. Y. The writer, should I have asked him, would never have admitted that he directed it Newark, N. J., but that is just where it is, and it will be here to-morrow morning. Only the other day an intelligent gentleman came to me in high dudgeon, stating that a money order which he had directed to Hyde Park, Mass., had never reached the payee. There was but one thing to do, which was to take all the particulars on a printed form. There were other complainants waiting to recite their grievances, and any attempt on my part to explain where his letter probably was would have led to argument. Notwithstanding the gentleman's assurances that he had posted the letter himself in the Eastern drop, I asked him if he was sure he had made no mistake in directing it. It was with him as with most all others, it was simply adding fuel to the fire. Well, I sent to Hyde Park, N. Y., and the return mail brought me the letter plainly directed Hyde Park, N. Y. There is no red tape in this office." Pointing to a well-filled book-rack, he said, "There are the Directories of all the principal cities; by the aid of those, hundreds of misdirected letters are daily put on the right track. In the Distribution Department, Superintendent Yeomans, or his assistant, John Brady, are always at hand to alter discrepancies that the vigilant clerks hourly detect. This has not always been so, but Postmaster James, like his predecessors, has a policy of his own, and his orders are that the public shall have the benefit of all the knowledge which his subordinates may possess. As he forcibly expressed it, there are a thousand ways of doing a thing wrong, but only one of doing it right. The increase of complaints regarding lost letters is not proportionate to the increase of the service. Previous to the introduction of the register and money-order systems, and before the express business was known, special agents were kept at work constantly. Down stairs you will find Col. Forrester, who was one of the dozen letter-carriers of this office fifty years ago. I think you will ascertain from his experience that the public are less careless nowadays than they were in the good old times."

REMINISCENCES OF THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The writer found that Col. Forrester was Superintendent of the Newspaper Department, and while sorting the multitudinous bundles, which his clerks would swiftly distribute, he gave an interesting account of the trials and tribulations of a Post Office official in the early days of the Republic. Everything, remarked this venerable servant of the Government, improves with age, except ourselves. In olden times, everybody and anybody handled mail matter at both ends, before and after it was in post. Now they are more particular. I remember that once quite a sum of money was sent from Naples, N. Y., to a firm in this City. They were on my route, and the fact that they complained that the letter never reached them lost me many an hour's sleep and caused the Postmaster much anxiety. A special agent investigated the Naples office, and decoy letters were sent each way, but nothing "crooked" was detected. Several weeks followed, when one day I carelessly inquired if the letter had ever turned up. One of the firm good-humoredly remarked that I need not give myself any concern about that letter. A persistent inquiry on my part, however, elicited the fact that the letter had been received by one of the clerks, after bank hours, and carelessly stuck in the safe. It had fallen behind an old ledger, and when discovered, not one of the firm took the trouble or thought it necessary to acquaint the Postmaster or myself of the fact. In 1831 a firm in Pearl street, who had instructed me to push their letters under the door when it was locked, complained of the loss of a letter containing two $1,000 bills on the old United States Bank. Of course I kept no record of the letters, nor did I ever look to see where they came from. Six months followed, when on taking up the oil-cloth in their store they discovered the lost letter, which had slid underneath just far enough to escape observation. All such cases are very annoying and vexatious to every Post Office official, but, if your conscience is clear, you soon get used to it. As an instance of how confiding some merchants can be with their own employes, and how ready they always are to suspect a Government official guilty of dishonesty, let me describe to you an incident which occurred some years ago:

A prominent shipping house who now own a fleet of European steamers were daily in receipt of letters from the West containing money for passage tickets to be forwarded to Ireland. They frequently complained of the loss of their letters, positively assuring the Postmaster that one of their own firm received their letters. Special Agent Holbrook worked on the case day and night, but was baffled at every turn. One day he followed the young member of the firm from the office after he had received the letters for the firm. It was raining, and the merchant's umbrella rested on his head, the handle being supported between his arm and breast. On his way to the store Holbrook saw the letters go from one side pocket into the other and the torn fragments of some of them flutter into the street. These Holbrook picked up hastily while following his victim. The latter entered the office soon after the clerk had passed in, and inquired for the senior member of the house. On asking permission to investigate the matter, he was asked who he was and by what right he interfered with their business. "I am the Special Agent of the Post-office Department," Holbrook replied, "and there"—pointing to the young man—"is the culprit, with the money in his vest pocket, and here are the fragments of the letters from which the moneys were abstracted." The offender was a nephew of the head of the house, and, of course, the matter was hushed up.

Now, you can readily understand how it is that the principal obstacles to the safe transmission of letters more frequently exist outside than inside of the Post Office. See Levi Blakeslee, Superintendent of the Box Department, and he can give you some idea of the vigilance that is required of his clerks to keep track of the unpaid letters that are daily waiting delivery. You are now on a scent that will lead you into a nest of recent depredations that will startle the business community. Thus far you have got a pretty good insight into the ways of the public in carrying on their correspondence; but you know nothing as yet of the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" which have been only recently revealed. The writer climbed over innumerable bags of mail-matter, amid which lusty porters were working like beavers. The thick, heavy atmosphere and unwholesome oder from the greasy bags, together with the information that two clerks had just been taken down with small-pox, had a tendency to accelerate his movements, and he soon reached the division of which he was in quest.

CARELESS BOX OWNERS.

The Superintendent of the Box Department remarked that among the 6,000 lock boxes there were about a half dozen keys left behind every day. One man's attention was so absorbed while perusing the correspondence that he had just taken from his box, that after his departure his key, from which was hanging his watch and chain, was found by Officer Blackwell dangling from the open door of the box. When foreign letters are received, upon which there is postage due, we place in the box a red card, which notifies the owner that the letters are awaiting payment. The other day one house brought fourteen cards which their messenger had hid away, for which they received as many letters, several of which had been in the office for some time. Frequently the boys who call for the mail will leave the card in the box, and when they slam the door shut the card will be pushed through to the floor. All unpaid letters have on their backs the day and hour of their arrival, and it is only in this way that we can keep any account of them. Thomas J. O'Brien, who has been twenty years in the office, is the deputy of this department, and he carries in his head the name of every occupant of the 6,000 boxes. It was through a significant hint from him that the writer ascertained that there had recently been a large number of arrests of depredators, who, for some time past, had played sad havoc with the letters that were delivered through the lock-boxes.

ROBBERIES IN THE BOX DEPARTMENT.

When the disorder among the mails becomes epidemic there is another official whose services are called into requisition and who is well known to every Post Office employe. What Fouché was to Paris, Special Agent Sharratts is to the Post Office. The writer was admitted to his confessional, which is a six by nine room adjoining the Postmaster's private office. Here the agent explained the difficulties with which the service had to contend by saying: "One of the greatest fallacies in the world is the idea, so prevalent in commercial circles, that the depredations among the mails are mainly perpetrated by Post Office employes. Many years' patient investigation has convinced me that the sanctity of many a merchant's correspondence is violated on the street, either before or after it has been in charge of the Government. No sanctuary is more sacred than a mail-bag, as many a culprit who has robbed them has found to his sorrow. By far the largest recipients of valuable letters are the publishing houses and newspaper offices, and of course when they fail to get their letters the Government comes in for unmeasured censure. Many of them have boxes that are locked by our clerks in the Box Department, an arrangement which it is generally supposed prevents their messengers from tampering with the letters. At one time the complaints became so numerous that the Postmaster ordered that the entire lobby should be put under surveillance and the depredators hunted down. It is appalling when one considers the number of irresponsible persons who fetch and carry letters to and from the Post Office. The same persons would not be allowed access to the safe or money-drawers in the places in which they are employed, and yet they are daily and hourly entrusted with important letters, which are frequently destroyed merely for the value of the uncanceled stamp. Could you have heard the confessions that have been made to me here by half-starved boys, many of them in receipt of but $2 or $3 per week, which they are often obliged to carry home to their parents, you would not be surprised at what I am about to reveal to you.

HOW THE THIEVES WERE DETECTED.

It is some time since I first commenced operations in the lobby of the Post Office. No particular box was watched, but every person who took letters from them, and who acted in any way suspiciously, was immediately marked, and, as soon as the opportunity offered, was 'shadowed.' With but few exceptions the thieves proved to be small boys from seven to sixteen years of age. It was easy to pick out the guilty ones, for they would invariably 'give them selves away' by holding the letters up to the light that they might judge of their contents. The difficulty in every case was to detect them in the act of rifling the letters. To tell you all the tricks that were resorted to by these boys to escape observation would tax your patience. They were as cunning as foxes. One boy would go to a closet in the building where he was employed, and to detect him it was necessary to gain access to the adjoining closet, where, a hole having been bored by one of my detectives, he was enabled to watch his operations. The offender was caught in the act and confessed that he had destroyed a large number of letters. Another boy selected a retired place in a hallway and our agent was obliged to watch his operations through a skylight. Another went on the roof of his store and sat on the scuttle, where he was finally observed from behind the chimney of an opposite building. The scene of operations of more than one was in the Trinity Church graveyard, and a number of them opened and destroyed letters in the street without any attempt to elude observation. A quantity of letters directed to foreign countries were destroyed in the lobby of the Post Office, the offenders being caught in the act. The stamps that had been affixed to them were afterward found in the boys' pockets. These they would usually sell to piemen in the neighborhood. Whenever a boy was detected it was seldom that any punishment was meted out to him beyond the loss of his situation. The Government had no jurisdiction in the matter, hence no example could be made of any of them. Had they been in the employment of the service they would have been surely punished. Very many of them have undoubtedly been reclaimed, and no good could be done by giving their names to the public. With most of them it was undoubtedly their first crime."

AN OFFICE BOY'S TEMPTATIONS.

Some idea of the temptations that beset many of these misguided boys can be ascertained from the following letter which Special Agent Sharratts received from one whom he had detected stealing letters:

DEAR SIR: I am very thankful to you for the way you treated me. I hope you will give every poor boy that may do wrong as good a show as you gave me. I am sure that I will not do that which is wrong again. I hope you will be the Post Office detective all the time, because you will give any one that does wrong a show to do right, as you did me. I have been hungry many a day, or would not have touched that which did not belong to me, but I was so hungry that day that I could not help it. I will not touch anything again if I was starving, thanks to you. Please do not let Mr. T—— know that I did such a thing, if you did it would worry me so that I could not stay with him. I know that Mr. L—— will always dislike me after this. If you ever want an errand done and I am at leisure I will do it cheerfully, and you may trust me too. Yours, respectfully, —— ——.

That boy, remarked Mr. Sharratt, is sincere and penitent; but, had he not been detected, he might have gone on until he was a confirmed thief.

A LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

Below is given a list of those firms that have suffered from the depredations of their own employes:

Sun,	Haldeman & Co.,
Tribune,	Homans & Lemmon,
Associated Press,	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.,
World,	F. E. Smith,
Irish World,	H. Seymour & Co.,
Evening Mail,	Van Wyck & Co.,
Christian Intelligencer,	Gurney,
Industrial Publishing Company,	B. Collard,
Baptist Publishing Society,	J. F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Synod Rooms,	Paxson, Vickey & Co.,
Forest and Stream,	W. Mitchell,
Liberal Christian,	Hallgarten & Co.,
J. B. Ford & Co.,	C. C. & D. B. Ogden,
Condict & Co.,	E. S. Mills & Co.,
Hoyt, Busick & Co.,	Wachsman & Co.,
Horstman & Co.,	S. G. McCotter,
Pier No. 41, North River,	Hurd & Houghton,
Bowdoin & Warren,	E. Steiger & Co.,
C. F. More & Co.,	Gill & Rodman,
Engineers' and Manufacturers' Company,	Townsend & Tapley,
Coast Wrecking Company,	H. T. Williams,
S. Kaufman,	Radway & Co.,
W. H. Irving,	A. K. Philips,
J. M. Loper & Co.,	T. J. Briggs,
	Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., and several others.

Postmaster James, on whom the writer next called, remarked that it had always been to him a source of much gratification to observe the vigilance and zeal exercised by his subordinates when tracing a missing letter, and for that reason he thought it was but just to them that the public should know of the carelessness and cupidity every day brought to light by their efforts.

A COMPLAINT BOOK.

The writer was here shown by the Postmaster a monster complaint book for the use of the public, in which can be recorded every letter that may have gone astray. When found, the cause of its delay will be stated in the column of remarks, and complainants will thus be enabled to see for themselves who is to blame for the miscarriage of correspondence. On the Postmaster being asked if he had any suggestion to make regarding the prevention of irregularities and discrepancies, he replied that just as much system was required in securing the safe and speedy transmission of letters by firms having a large correspondence as in any other branch of their business. There is A. T. Stewart & Co., for example; they have very little complaint to make against the postal service. They have a man who attends to their Post Office business exclusively. I don't say that it is necessary for every large publishing house or firm to employ a person especially for that branch of their business, but I only wish to mention that this man employed by A. T. Stewart manages in some way or other to keep peace and harmony between his firm and us. Of course I have never had the opportunity to find out the way in which he does it, but if you will call on Superintendent Plimley, of the Money-order Division, I think he will give you a point or two on the matter of safe and quick mail transit. He has a larger correspondence than any other business man in the country, and, as he has little or no complaint to make, there must be some method about his business that will be interesting to the public.

THE CONFUSION OF NAMES.

Mr. Plimley kindly informed the writer that there were, including the British, German and Swiss departments, 5,000 money-order offices in the United States; that letters should go astray he does not think surprising, when it is considered that there are 15 Buffalos, 12 Bostons, 18 Buena Vistas, 12 New-Havens, 12 Newarks, 14 Albanys, 10 Oranges, 18 Highlands, 8 Hyde Parks, 15 Bradfords, 5 Cincinnatis, and 3 Chicagos, to say nothing of the almost innumerable Johnstowns, Jamestowns, and Smithtowns. Then, too, there are States that are thus abbreviated: Me., Md., Mo., Mon., Mass., Mich., and Miss. Now, said the Superintendent, a letter posted without bearing the name of the county, is not properly addressed, and to find one properly addressed passing through the mails would be like looking for a needle in a haystack. For instance, a letter addressed Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., which, by the way, is a large place, would not get to Newark, N. J., if so directed, if it had the county on. The clerk would see that it was intended for New-York, because Newark and Wayne County correspond, nor would Orange, Sullivan County, N. Y., get to New-Jersey if the Y did resemble a J, because there is no Sullivan County in New-Jersey. A. T. Stewart & Co., have a postal guide and a money-order directory. Their money-order applications have the county, whether it is Albany or Chicago. That is the secret.

A CASE IN POINT.

For instance, here is a striking illustration of absent-mindedness, and it is only one of the many received every day. By substituting fictitious names for the real ones no offense will be given to the parties concerned:

BOLTON, WARREN COUNTY, N. Y., June 7, 1875.
To the Postmaster, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: At the request of Mr. John Brown, of this place, I sent, on the 8th or 9th of July last, a Post Office money order for twenty dollars, issued from your office, the money being entrusted to me for that purpose. The order was issued as sent by Mr. Brown, of this place, payable to the order of John Smith, Maquikota, Iowa, and drawn on the Postmaster of that place. It is barely possible that the order was issued in my name, but not probable. As Mr. Brown has vainly endeavored to ascertain whether it was received by the party for whom it was intended, and there may arise a doubt whether I sent it, will you do me the favor to inform me here, by return mail, whether such an order was issued from your office that I may be relieved from any responsibility in the matter. Very respectfully,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Our records show that the remitter was not Mr. Brown but Mr. Robinson himself. Furthermore it was sent as payable to Mr. Brown at Glens Falls, which is the nearest money-order office to the residence of Mr. Brown, and there it now is waiting payment. Besides, the amount of the order was $31 62 instead of $20, and the name of Mr. Smith, of Maquihota, for whom the order was intended, was never mentioned at all.

THE HELL GATE IMPROVEMENT.

The improvements which are now approaching completion at Hell Gate, and which have for their object the enlargement of the channel between the East River and the Sound, are daily becoming an object of increasing interest, not only to engineers and men of science, but to the public at large. Within the past four months they have been visited by officers of private corporations who are engaged in similar enterprises, as well as by delegations from the various Boards of Trade of this and other cities. Yesterday had been fixed upon by Gen. Newton, the officer in charge, for an official visit and inspection of the works at Hallett's Point, but for some reason the trip was postponed to a future day. During the afternoon a TIMES reporter visited the shaft and underground tunnels at this place, and obtained from the Assistant Superintendent the following facts in connection with the progress of the undertaking.

At present the numerous tunnels which radiate from the main shaft are well-nigh completed, and the only work of any consequence yet unfinished is the boring of the apertures to be used for the final blast on the 4th of July, 1876. Six machines are employed daily for this purpose, the boring being conducted with great caution, lest the shell of rock remaining between the roof of the tunnels and the water above should be pierced prematurely. Of the thirty-six tunnels or galleries which diverge from a common centre, twelve are over 200 feet in length, and one, the largest, a fraction over 315 feet. The total aggregate length is more than 7,500 feet. In the gallery which approaches nearest to the water the thickness of solid rock intervening is a little less than seven feet. In others it is ten, twelve, and even fifteen feet. Over 60,000 cubic yards of rock have been excavated thus far, the total weight of which amounts to not less than 120,000 tons. To the south of the main shaft are three huge embankments of loose stone from 250 to 400 feet long ten to twelve feet high and twenty-five feet thick, all of which has been taken from the shaft and its submarine galleries. To the northward are four similar embankments, one of which is 1,000 feet long by fully ten feet in height, after settling some nine feet in the soft swampy soil around the Point. All this has been accomplished by a force of not more than 120 men, and which has never during the past two years exceeded 150, all told. For a large part of this period the project has been practically abandoned for want of funds, so that the average of working time since the commencement of the excavation in 1869, has not exceeded four years. The great ally in the prosecution of the work has been the use of the new patent air drill, an apparatus by which progress through the solid rock has been accelerated tenfold over the old method. A single one of these drills worked continuously will perforate thirty feet of rock in eight hours, where by manual labor the entire distance achieved would be less than two feet. At Hallett's Point, each machine bores five holes two inches in diameter and six feet deep, daily. In due time these will be filled with the explosive material—nitro-glycerine or dynamite—to be used in making the final blast. Each machine employs a force of ten men in working, and as the water is constantly falling from the roof above, and the greatest care is necessary in handling the explosive agents, the work is by no means of a holiday order. The men, of whom 175 are now employed, receive $1 75 per day of eight hours—not extravagant compensation, although better than that of their comrades employed on private works.

In addition to the main shaft and galleries already described, operations have recently been commenced on Flood Rock, distant 500 to 600 feet to the west of the Point. Here the work of blasting has been going on briskly since Monday last, over 100 cubic yards of solid rock being removed already. This part of the Hell Gate improvements will be still more important than that now nearing completion. The present channel between Long and Ward's Islands, though fifty feet deep in some places, is narrow and tortuous in the extreme, and has from time memorial been the terror of Eastern shippers. In form it resembles the letter S, and as it is in no place more than 200 or 250 feet in width, the difficulties which beset the navigation of the Gate are of no ordinary kind. By the improvements now in progress all this will be changed, and instead of a narrow and cramped channel, a broad water-way 1,200 feet wide, and twenty-six feet deep in the shallowest parts, will be open to shipping. The narrow parts opposite Hallett's Point will be enlarged to like dimensions, and other obstacles to navigation which have so long infested the surrounding waters, be removed. Once open throughout its entire length, the Gate will become much more popular as a channel to the ocean, the shelter afforded by Long Island being an important item in the consideration of Eastern-bound shipmasters. Residents in the vicinity of Astoria and Hunter's Point are already building largely on the promises thus held out. Many of the more sanguine anticipate the removal of a large percentage of the warehouses and shipping from Brooklyn and South street, to the ample water front afforded by the shores of the East River in the vicinity of Hell Gate.

LAW REPORTS.

THE RING FRAUDS.

A BILL OF INDICTMENT ORDERED AGAINST PETER B. SWEENY—CONNOLLY AND OTHERS TO BE INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned yesterday until next Monday. Keyser, the Ring plumber, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday and gave testimony, it is said, which so seriously implicated various persons in the Ring frauds that their indictment is certain. These indictments will probably be presented to the court on Monday or Tuesday next. Among the indictments to be handed in is one against Peter B. Sweeny, either for forgery or grand larceny. It is probable that Connolly and other notorious members of the Tweed Government will also be indicted, and arrested wherever found.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TEXAS INDEMNITY BONDS SOLD BY THE REBEL AUTHORITIES—JURISDICTION OF PROVOST COURTS IN NEW-ORLEANS AFTER THE CAPTURE IN CIVIL CASES—THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS SUITS—THE CESSION OF THE TERRITORY NORTH-WEST OF THE OHIO RIVER TO THE UNITED STATES BY VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The following opinions have been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 1.—Original.—*The State of Texas, complainant, vs. George W. White, John Chiles et al.*—Petition for a rule on John Chiles.—Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court in substance as follows:

In the original decree in this case, White and Chiles were perpetually enjoined from setting up any claim or title to any of the bonds, or coupons attached to them, which were the subject matter of the suit. (Bonds known as Texas indemnity bonds, issued to the State by the United States and sold by the rebel authorities at the outbreak of the war.) The bill, answers, and proceedings in the case show that the purpose of the suit was to establish the title of the State to these bonds, and to free it from the embarrassment of the claim of the defendants. All parties to the suit were, therefore, bound by the decree as to the title, and because Chiles was the owner, or now claims to be owner, through a transaction not set up in his answer, he is not the less concluded and bound to obey the above injunction. Notwithstanding he now asserts a different title, or source of title, held by him when the suit was brought, from the one imputed to him in the suit and defended by him, he is in contempt of court in setting up and seeking to enforce this claim. Punishments for contempt of court have two aspects, namely: 1. To vindicate the dignity of the court from disrespect shown to it or its orders. 2. To compel the performance of some order or decree of the court which it is in the power of the party to perform, and which he refuses to obey. In the present case there is no part of the original decree which Chiles can perform which remains unexecuted, and no additional order or decree can be made for him to perform in the proceeding for contempt. The court therefore sentences him to a fine of $250 and costs for his contempt in setting up a claim of title to seventy-six of the bonds mentioned in the decree.

No. 202.—*The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Union Bank of Louisiana.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court, in substance as follows: The facts in this case are that in May, 1862, after the capture of New-Orleans by the United States Army, Gen. Butler, then in command of the army at that place, issued a general order appointing Major J. M. Bell, volunteer, aide-de-camp of the division staff, Provost Judge of the city, and directed that he should be obeyed and respected accordingly. The same order appointed Capt. J. H. French Provost Marshal of the city, and Capt. Stafford Deputy Provost Marshal. A few days after this order the Union Bank lent to the plaintiffs the sum of $130,000, and subsequently, the loan not having been repaid, brought suit before the Provost Judge to recover the debt. The defense was taken that the Judge had no jurisdiction over civil cases, but judgment was given against the borrowers, and they paid the money under protest. To recover it back is the object of the present suit, and the contention of the plaintiffs is that the judgment was illegal and void, because the Provost Court had no jurisdiction of the case. The judgment of the District Court was against the plaintiffs, and this judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State. To this affirmance error is now assigned. The argument of the plaintiffs in error is that the establishment of the Provost Court, the appointment of the Judge, and his action as such in the case brought by the Union Bank against them were invalid, because in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which vests the judicial power of the General Government in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and that under this constitutional provision they were entitled to immunity from any liability imposed by the judgment of the Provost Court. Thus, it is claimed, a Federal question is presented, and the highest court of the State having decided against the immunity claimed, our jurisdiction is invoked. Assuming that the case is thus brought within our right to review it, the controlling question is whether the commanding General of the army which captured New-Orleans and held it in May, 1862, had authority, after the capture of the city, to establish a court and appoint a Judge with power to try and adjudicate civil causes. Did the Constitution of the United States prevent the creation of civil courts in captured districts during the war of the rebellion, and their creation by military authority? This cannot be said to be an open question. After noticing the decisions which had been made on the question, the opinion proceeded: Thus it has been determined that the power to establish by military authority, courts for the administration of civil as well as criminal justice, in portions of the insurgent States occupied by the national forces, is precisely the same as that which exists when foreign territory has been conquered and is occupied by the conquerors. What that power is, has several times been considered. In Leitendorfen and Houghton vs. Webb, 20 How., 176, may be found a notable illustration. Upon the conquest of New-Mexico, in 1846, the commanding officer of the conquering army, in virtue of the power of conquest and occupancy, and with the sanction and authority of the President, ordained a provisional Government for the country. (Ex. Doc., 2 Sess. 29 Cong.; vol. 3, doc. 19.) The ordinance created courts, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction. It did not undertake to change the municipal laws of the Territory, but it established a judicial system with a superior or appellate court, and with Circuit Courts, the jurisdiction of which was declared to embrace, first, all criminal causes that should not otherwise be provided for by laws; and secondly, original and exclusive cognizance of all civil cases not cognizable before the Prefects and Alcaldes. But though these courts and this judicial system were established by the military authority of the United States, without any legislation of Congress, this court ruled that they were lawfully established. And there was no express order for their establishment emanating from the President or the Commander in Chief. The ordinance was the act of Gen. Kearny, the commanding officer of the army occupying the conquered territory. In view of these decisions it is not to be questioned that the Constitution did not prohibit the creation by military authority of courts for the trial of civil causes, during the civil war, in conquered portions of the insurgent States. The establishment of such courts is but the exercise of the ordinary rights of conquest. The plaintiffs in error, therefore, had no constitutional immunity against subjection to the judgments of such courts. They argue, however, that if this be conceded, still Gen. Butler had no authority to establish such a court; that the President alone, as Commander in Chief, had such authority. We do not concur in this view. Gen. Butler was in command of the conquering and occupying army. He was commissioned to carry on the war in Louisiana. He was, therefore, invested with all the powers of making war, except so far as they were denied to him by the Commander in Chief, and among these powers, as we have seen, was that of establishing courts in conquered territory. It must be presumed that he acted under the orders of his superior officer, the President, and that his acts, in the prosecution of the war, were the acts of his Commander in Chief. Again, it is argued that even if the Provost Court was rightly established, it had no jurisdiction over civil causes. It must be conceded that the order by which the court was created did not define expressly the nature and extent of its jurisdiction. It is also true that a Provost Court ordinarily has cognizance only of minor criminal offenses, but that a larger jurisdiction may be given to it by the power which brings it into being is undeniable. Whether a larger jurisdiction was conferred in the case now under consideration we are not called upon to determine. It is not a Federal question. The Supreme Court of Louisiana decided that Gen. Butler had a right, after the capture of New-Orleans, in May, 1862, to appoint a Judge to try civil cases, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution. Having determined that he had such a right, we have disposed of the question which entitles the case to be heard here, and it is not for us to inquire whether the Provost Court acted within its jurisdiction or not. That is a question exclusively for the State tribunals. In determining as the State Supreme Court did, that the plaintiffs had no such constitutional immunity as they claim, there was no error. If in other respects errors were committed, they are not reviewable by this court unless they present some other Federal question. Such a question, the plaintiffs allege, is presented. Assuming that the judgment given by the Provost Court in favor of the Union Bank was void for want of jurisdiction of the court, they argue that when they paid the sum adjudged against them the law raised an implication of a promise by the Union Bank to refund it, and that the obligation of this contract was impaired by the 149th article of the State Constitution of 1868. That article ordained that all judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts, made in good faith and in accordance with existing laws in the State, rendered, made, or entered into between the 26th day of January, 1861, and the adoption of the Constitution, should be valid. But if the court was lawfully established, as the Supreme Court of the State decided, the law raised no such promise as is asserted, and the validating clause of the Constitution, therefore, impaired no contract obligation. Besides, we cannot admit that the Legislature of a State may not validate the judgments of a court in fact, though in giving the judgments, the court may have transcended its jurisdiction. Nothing more need be added. Sufficient has been said to show that, in our opinion, the plaintiffs have been denied no right or immunity secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. If there is any error in the record, it is one of which this court can take no cognizance. The judgment is affirmed.

No. 139.—*Lawrence Langdeau, plaintiff in error, vs. Amasa Hanes.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, of which the following is an abstract:

The Commonwealth of Virginia, in an act of her Legislature passed on the 20th of October, 1783, authorizing her delegates in Congress to execute a deed transferring to the United States her right, title, and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, to the territory north-west of the River Ohio, provided that the transfer should be subject to various conditions, and, among others, to this one, "That the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties," and the deed executed by the delegates embodied the act of Virginia. Held: That the acceptance of the deed by the United States imposed upon them the duty of performing the condition and giving the protection stipulated, and that to confirm the possessions and titles of the inhabitants was to give to them such further assurance as would enable them to enjoy undisturbed their possessions, and assert their right to their property in the courts of the country as fully and completely as if their titles were derived directly from the United States. By an act passed on March 26, 1804, Congress required claims to lands within certain designated limits in the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, by virtue of any legal grant made by the French Government prior to the treaty of Paris of the 10th of February, 1763, or by the British Government subsequent to that period and prior to the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, on the 3d of September, 1783, to be presented, with a plot of the tract or tracts claimed, to Commissioners designated by the act for examination, who were to hear all matters respecting such claims and decide thereon "according to justice and equity," and transmit a transcript of their decisions made in favor of the claimants to the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom they were to be laid before Congress. Among the claims presented under this act was one on behalf of the heirs of Jean Baptiste Tongas for 204 acres, situated in the neighborhood of Vincennes, a place which is designated in the cession from Virginia as St. Vincents, such claim being founded upon an ancient grant to their ancestor. The Commissioners decided in favor of the heirs and confirmed their claim, and transmitted a transcript of their decision to the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom it was laid before Congress. By an act passed March 3, 1807, this decision and all other decisions in favor of persons claiming lands in the district of Vincennes, contained in the transcript transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, were confirmed. Held, that this confirmation was the fulfillment of the condition stipulated in the deed of cession so far as the claimants were concerned, and was authoritative recognition by records of the ancient possession and title of their ancestor, and gave to them full assurance of the validity of that possession and title; and that the subsequent clause of the act providing for the issue of a patent to the claimants, when their claim was located and surveyed, did not impair this effect of the confirmation. In the legislation of Congress a patent has a double operation. It is a conveyance by the Government, when the Government has any interest to convey, but where it is issued upon the confirmation of a claim of a previously existing title it is documentary evidence, having the dignity of a record, of the existence of that title, or of such equities respecting the claim as justify its recognition and confirmation. A legislative confirmation of a claim to land is a recognition of the validity of such claim, and operates as effectually as a grant or quit claim from the Government. If the claim be to land with defined boundaries, or capable of identification, the legislative confirmation perfects the title to the particular tract, and a subsequent patent is only documentary evidence of that title. If the claim be to quantity, and not to a specific tract capable of identification, a segregation by survey will be required, and the confirmation will then immediately attach the title to the land segregated. In this case the claim of the heirs of Tongas, confirmed by the act of 1807, was not surveyed until 1820, and the patent thereon was not issued until 1872. Held that if the ancient grant to Tongas was of a defined tract, the title of the heirs was perfected, assuming that they previously had only an equitable interest upon the passage of the confirmatory act of 1807; if, however, the grant was of a certain quantity of land, then undefined and incapable of indentification, the title became perfect when the quantity was segregated by the survey made in 1820; and that no title was conferred by the patent; and that an adverse possession of the premises by the defendant, under claim and color of title, made in good faith, with payment of the taxes legally assessed thereon, after the title of the heirs was perfected, as mentioned above, and before the patent issued, continued within the period prescribed by the statute of limitations of Illinois, was a bar to any recovery by the heirs upon the patent. Affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Wright vs. Wright et al.—Motion for leave to amend complaint is granted.

Memorandums for counsel.—Bayles vs. Kiersted; Kiersted vs. Bayles.

Marsters vs. Delaney.—I shall not disturb the judgment entered in this case.

Schelly vs. Diehl.—Motion for a bill of particulars is denied, with $10 costs.

Anderson vs. Anderson.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

The Nassau Bank vs. Cowles et al.—If counsel desire to withdraw the application in this case, the papers can be obtained from the Clerk in Circuit, Part 2.

Whalen vs. Burke.—The case must be sent back to the Referee for a specific finding as to the value of the alleged extra work, and if from the evidence said value cannot be determined, the case should be reheard before the Referee.

Hart vs. Petit.—The defendants, Murphy and Nesbit, may serve the amended bill of particulars on payment of $10 costs of motion to the plaintiff, and on condition that they serve said amended bill within five days from this date; no postponement of the trial to be had before the Referee on account of this order.

Crane vs. Farnham.—The Commissioner to whom the first commission was issued was so negligent in executing it that I do not deem it proper to send the commission back to him in the face of the defendant's objections. A commission may be issued to a new Commissioner, if the plaintiff desires it, in which commission the defendant may join.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Orders granted.—Craig vs. Nye; Glenney vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Holbrook, Receiver, &c., vs. Orgler, &c.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Parker vs. Harrison et al.—Ordered that the plaintiff file security for costs. Order to be settled on notice.

Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.—Case and amendments settled.

Lustig vs. Lustig.—Motion to punish for contempt denied. Motion that this case be set down for trial this term denied. In this case the payment of alimony may be suspended until the action is tried. If it be desired by the parties to have a speedy determination of the action they can consent to an order of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Cummings vs. Timbermann.—The motion is denied, but under the circumstances, without costs.

Lincoln vs. Burton.—Motion denied, without costs. See memorandum.

Root et al. vs. Gage.—Motion granted.

Jacobs vs. Lichtenstein.—Application granted.

Jarvis et al. vs. Driggs et al.—Motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes granted.

DISPOSING OF THE BURGLARS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan called up Fritz Muller, charged with breaking into the residence of Joseph Wolf, No. 50 Forsyth street, on the 26th of May, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $40. Muller was captured in the act by a son of Wolf, and handed over to a Police officer. On being arraigned the prisoner pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to seven years in State Prison. Thomas Sullivan and James Kelly, who attempted to break into the premises of Joseph Mosenthal, No. 334 West Fifty-first street, on the 19th of May, pleaded guilty, and were each sent to State Prison for eighteen months. Eugene Veren, jointly indicted with Sullivan and Kelly, also pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

SEVEN VERDICTS AGAINST THE CITY.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge J. F. Daly, seven suits were tried yesterday for claims against the City by various officers of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in 1872. The two boards had raised the salaries of their respective officers, and the additional compensation demanded under such increase of pay was refused payment by the Controller on the ground that it was illegal. Judge Daly overruled the defense, and directed verdicts for the various suitors for the amounts claimed, as follows: James McNemony, $833 72; J. B. Murray, $206 86; James Walsh, $320 82; Bernhard H. Martin, $104 98; Mark Thomas, $686 81; Constantine Donoho, $630 43, and Patrick Reid, $873 72. The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. William F. McNamara, and the City by Assistant Corporation Counsel D. J. Dean.

A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE IN THIS CITY.

A colored man appeared before Commissioner Betts yesterday and asked for a warrant for the arrest of a confectioner on the Sixth avenue, on the ground that he had violated the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to sell the complainant a plate of ice-cream on account of his color. The Commissioner, without asking the name of the complainant or of the person against whom he desired to enter the complaint, refused to grant the warrant, on the ground that the act charged did not come within the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, which did not contemplate the regulation of the business of others than those subject to general public legislation, all others engaged in business having the right to accept as customers only such persons as they might choose to deal with. The complainant was very angry at the refusal of the Commissioner, and wanted to know what the Civil Rights bill was good for if a colored man could not get a plate of ice-cream as well as a white man.

THE ALLEGED SILK SMUGGLERS

MEMBERS OF THE FIRMS OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO. AND FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO. ADMITTED TO BAIL IN $20,000 EACH YESTERDAY—DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS GOES TO WASHINGTON IN RELATION TO THE SUITS.

United States District Attorney Bliss left for Washington on Friday night, and will not return until Saturday night. His purpose in going to Washington is in relation to office business generally, but there is little doubt that a special understanding will be come to between him and Attorney General Pierrepont in reference to the prosecution in the silk smuggling cases. Yesterday morning Messrs. Horace B. Claflin, John Claflin, Daniel Robinson, and Dexter M. Force, of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., and William H. Talcott, the buyer of the firm, appeared before Commissioner Shields, and gave $20,000 bail each to appear for trial on the indictments found against them for buying, selling, and transporting smuggled silks, knowing them to have been smuggled. Messrs. Edward E. Eames and Horace J. Fairchild, the other members of the firm who have been indicted, are absent from the City, Mr. Eames on his wedding trip, and Mr. Fairchild in Europe. They will also appear and give bail on their return. Mr. Joel B. Erhardt, of counsel for Claflin & Co., appeared for his clients yesterday when they gave bail. Just after bail had been given by the members of the firm of Claflin & Co., ex-Recorder James M. Smith, of counsel for Messrs. John J. Morris, Aaron Field, William J. Fenner, and Charles M. Field, composing the firm of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., the auctioneers charged with receiving, selling, and transporting about $1,000,000 worth of smuggled goods, appeared and entered $20,000 bail for each of his clients, the sureties on the bonds being ex-Recorder Smith, B. Fitch, of Darien, Conn., and James W. Smith.

COURT NOTES.

Thomas Hunter, charged with appropriating fifty pounds of tobacco intrusted to him for sale by his employer, Herman Kohn, tobacconist, No. 320 West street, on the 10th of January, was found guilty yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and sent to State Prison for one year.

Edward Wilson, a colored man, charged with stabbing another colored man named William H. Lamis, living at No. 345 West Thirty-sixth street, on the 17th May, pleaded guilty to a simple assault in General Sessions, yesterday, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to one year in the Penitentiary.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of attempted larceny from Oswald Eidlitz, charged with stealing $125 from William Murge, residing at Seventy-eighth street and East River, on the 14th of May. Recorder Hackett sent the prisoner to State Prison for eighteen months.

In Superior Court, Part 2, yesterday, before Chief Justice Monell and a jury, Susan R. Wright obtained a judgment against The Equitable Life Insurance Company, for $894 37, the value of a paid-up policy on the life of her husband. The suit, so far as it sought to recover on the original policy of $5,000, was defeated, because of the nonpayment of the last premium, but under the rules of the company, the premiums already paid, were applied to effect a paid-up policy.

In the suit of Eugene A. Heath to recover $10,000 from Theodore P. Austin, for stock of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, a verdict was rendered in favor of the defendant before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday. The defense was that the stock had never been purchased or received by the defendant, and if Heath transferred it to his name in the books he did it without his (defendant's) knowledge, and for the purpose of avoiding its being attached.

SUMMER HOME FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The success which attended the efforts of the Children's Aid Society in providing a home in the country for the poor children of this City during the warm months last Summer, has encouraged them to undertake the same laudable enterprise again.

Last season the home was situated on Staten Island, in a most delightful neighborhood, amid the choicest surroundings, the only drawback to the most complete enjoyment being the lack of bathing facilities. This season this healthful exercise has been provided for by securing premises on the seashore. The Sea-side Home for Poor Children, for the present Summer, at least, is to be located at Bath, Long Island. The house is situated on the bluff overlooking the lower bay, and the beach itself is reached by the descent of only a few steps. The situation is in all respects a most desirable one, and possesses advantages of the first order. At all stages of the tide the children can make a playground of the beach for two miles, either to the east or west. Bath is noted as being a safe resort for salt-water bathers, the beach in this respect being particularly famous. The society intend erecting bathing-houses, and to place the children in charge of suitable persons, whose duty it will be to exercise a constant surveillance over them. The grounds connected with the establishment are sufficiently large to afford abundant scope for the activity of the children. Swings are to be erected, croquet games set out, and every facility afforded, so that all who are sent there may have a genuine season of recreation and rest. Last year 1,300 children were entertained during the season at the home on Staten Island, and the entire cost to the society did not exceed $4,000. It is intended to provide the children with a nourishing diet and with plenty of good fresh milk. Several cows have already been purchased, and pasturage has been obtained near the premises. This good work, which has grown out of THE TIMES excursions for poor children, deserves the warmest support, and ought to receive the cordial co-operation and approval of all who can sympathize with defenseless childhood when environed by poverty and exposed to all forms of sickness and disease. The Children's Aid Society solicits subscriptions to this particular fund, and all donations intended for the sea-side retreat should be sent at once to their office, No. 19 East Fourth street, marked "Sea-side Home."

EXAMINATIONS AT THE CITY COLLEGE.

The regular examinations of the students of the College of the City of New-York were continued yesterday by the examination of the Seniors in chemistry; of the Juniors in Spanish, German, and Greek; of the Sophomores in rhetoric; of the Freshmen in geometry, mensuration, and trigonometry, and of the Introductory Class in drawing. The examinations of the Junior Class in Spanish, German, and Greek, conducted by Profs. Morales, Werner, and Spencer, were devoted to grammar, translation, and metrical analysis. The paper on rhetoric submitted to the Sophomore Class contained the following questions: Explain and illustrate the nature of *a priori* and *a posteriori* reasoning. Explain the nature and the principles of presumption and burden of proof. Give a general introductory view of persuasion. Discuss the nature and general properties of style. Give a general view of language and its properties, and of that classification of "absolute properties" of style, which thence results. Discuss and illustrate the periodic and compact structure of sentences, as distinguished from the parenthetic and loose structure. The examination of the Seniors, in chemistry, was conducted by Prof. Doremus; that of the Introductory Class, in drawing, by Prof. Koerner, and that of the Freshmen, in geometry, mensuration, and trigonometry, by Prof. Docharty. In addition to the above regular examinations, the Post-graduate Class were also examined in civil engineering by means of two series of questions covering the main ground of the study. On Monday the examination will be resumed and concluded by the examinations of the various classes in calculus, Latin, drawing, moral philosophy, Spanish, German, and Greek.

KINGSLEY PRIZE APPOINTMENTS AT HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The following appointments have been made by the Faculty of Hamilton College for the Kingsley Prize Exhibition in Declamation on Monday evening, June 28:

Junior Class—William Hervey Allbright, Northampton, England; Newton Wordsworth Cadwell, Meridian; Archibald Longworth Love, East Saginaw, Mich.; Byron Wells, Onondaga Valley. Sophomore Class—Frank Dorr Budlong, Clinton; Harry Wirt Cockerill, Glasgow, Mo.; William Clifford McAdam, Deansville; Frank Vandermooler Mills, Windsor, Conn. Freshman Class—Seward Duane Allen, Bridgewater; Charles Rawson Kingsley, Utica; William Lorenzo Parsons, Clinton; James Schoolcraft Sherman, New-Hartford.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT NOONDAY.

Henry Obermeyer, a good specimen of a highwayman, was brought before Justice Smith at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery. It appeared that, at about 12 o'clock yesterday, Mr. Paul Richter, of No. 123 Forsyth street, was walking through Chrystie street, and, when near the corner of Bayard street, he was suddenly set upon by the prisoner, who dealt him a fearful blow which knocked him almost senseless. He then proceeded to rifle Mr. Richter's pockets. Officer Mullery, of the Tenth Precinct, came up at the moment and seeing how affairs were, immediately grappled with Obermeyer, and arrested him after a sharp struggle. Justice Smith committed the scoundrel in default of $1,500 bail for trial.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 11, 1875.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was generally slow; good quality Beeves sold freely at low rates, but poor quality Horned Cattle were very slow of sale even at small prices. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 11¾c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ cwt. to 9¼ cwt., strong. At Harsimus Cove sales were effected at 11c.@13c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt. From 56 lb. to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were little more than nominal at $55@$70 ℔ head, Calves included. Grass Calves sold at 4½c. ℔ lb., and at $7 ℔ head; Veals at 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Sheep were very slow at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb. Lambs moderately in demand at 7c.@12c. ℔ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City-dressed sold at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ℔ lb., heavy weights being very slow of sale, and trade active in light weight smooth quality Hogs.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 33 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 69 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 44 good Illinois Steers at 12⅝c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 17 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ℔ lb., weight 9¼ cwt. Seigel & Meyer sold for selves 17 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 33 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 55 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 79 grass Calves, weight 10,640 lb., at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 83 grass Calves at $7 ℔ head. J. Kirby sold 30 Sheep, weight 2,950 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 325 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 130 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth Street Yards.—There were no sales.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for selves 51 good Illinois Steers at 1[illegible]c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. C. Khan sold for Saddler & Co. 60 still-fed Ohio Steers at 12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 50 still-fed Texan Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Saddler & Co. 37 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. H. Westheimer and A. H. Morehouse sold for W. Poor 188 still-fed Cherokee Steers at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 31 still-fed Bulls, Texans and Illinois, live weight, 1,350 lb ℔ head, at $5 25 ℔ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for self 64 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ lb., weight 8½c. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 141 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 60 still-fed Cherokee Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt; 74 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. W. E. Dudley sold 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 32 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 6½c.; 35 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼@6½ cwt.; 60 still-fed Texan Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 112 coarse but fat Missouri Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 210 Colorado Sheep, weight 16,600 lb., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 270 Ohio Sheep, weight 22,130 lb., at $5 44 ℔ cwt.; 702 Ohio Sheep, weight 61,210 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 219 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,160 lb., at 5⅜c. ℔ lb.; 466 Ohio Sheep, weight 47,060 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 20 Ohio Lambs, weight 1,130 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb. Kase & Sons sold 118 Virginia Lambs, weight 49 lb. ℔ head, at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 47 Jersey Lambs, weight 54 lb. ℔ head, at 11c. ℔ lb.; 44 Jersey Lambs, weight 55 lb. ℔ head, at 11¼c. ℔ lb.; 110 Jersey Lambs, weight 60 lb. ℔ head, at 12c. ℔ lb.; 200 Delaware Lambs, weight 58 lb. ℔ head, at 10¾c. ℔ lb. C. Khan sold 120 Kentucky Lambs, weight 7,520 lb., at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 557 Kentucky Lambs, weight 33,750 lb., at 9c. ℔ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 123 Illinois Sheep, weight 9,170 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 239 Illinois Sheep, weight 21,310 lb., at 5⅜c. ℔ lb.; 417 Illinois Sheep, weight 39,230 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 105 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,100 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 238 Kentucky Lambs, weight 12,590 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 22 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,220 lb., at 11c. ℔ lb.; 25 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,430 lb., at 11½c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards—348 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 256 Veals and Calves, 16 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—1,986 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 755 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—1,231 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove—1,695 head of horned Cattle, 6,164 Sheep and Lambs, 3,616 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,394 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,594 head, or 682 cars, 476 cars of which were through consignments, against 411 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts of 271 cars more, and 647 cars for the same week last year. There have not been sufficient sales since the last report for marketable quotations; 45 cars of fresh arrivals are held over for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day have been 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,800 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week, and 13,400 head for the same week last year. The market this morning was at a deadlock. No transactions were made, the only inquiry being for 2 cars of light clipped Sheep at a price for which the owner refused to sell, 17 cars remaining in the yards unsold, which will probably be shipped East to find a market. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 14,600 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week, and 18,400 head for the same week last year. The market is dull and slow, with only 3 cars offering, the balance of the fresh arrivals being through consignments; 1 car of good quality Yorkers sold at $7 50; Yorkers are quoted at $7 25@$7 50, heavy Hogs holding at $7 75 and offering $7 50; market dull, slow, and in light demand. Cows—The receipts this week have been about 20 cars of all kinds; 15 cars were disposed of here, the balance being shipped direct to milkmen out of the city; demand moderately active, the supply being about equal to the demand: the quality of the offerings being good, with a few head of choice Milkers; quote by the car-load at $30@$45 ℔ head; choice Dairy Cows, with Calves by their side, $50@$65 ℔ head. Calves—The receipts this week have been 100 head; demand brisk and prices good; the quality of the offerings has been better than for the few past weeks; only a few head of common Bobs were offered, all offerings finding a ready sale; quote Bobs at $2@$3 ℔ head; good to best milk-fed Veals at $5@$6 ℔ cwt.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; dull, weak; 10c.@20c. lower under heavy receipts, the decline being chiefly for inferior grades, with a tendency still downward: Texans, $3@$4 50; Butchers', $4@$5; Stockers, $3 25@$4 75; Common to Extra Shipping, $3 50@$6 75; Choice, $6 25@$6 35; shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; active, firm; 10c.@15c. higher; few sold under $7 20; the bulk of the sales were at $7 25@$7 45; Scalawags, $6 75@$7; Extra, $7 35@$7 60; shipments, 6,000. Sheep dull, weak; receipts, 300; poor to choice, $3@$4 50, chiefly at $3 75@$4 25.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 505 car-loads, against 433 car-loads for the same time last week. The bulk of the supply is ordinary. Prices opened strong, but became weaker. The highest price realized was 7¼c. ℔ lb. Most of the choice stock sold for 7c. Sheep—The market is weak and prices are off ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb.; common to fair, 4¼c.@5¼c.; fair to good, 5¼c.@5¾c.; extras, 6c.@6¼c.; Lambs, 6½c.@10c. Veal Calves brought 5½c.@6¼c.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Hogs slow; Shippers, $6 25@$6 50; Bacon grades, $6 60@$6 80; Butchers', $6 90@$7 25. Cattle firm and in good demand; sales Native Steers, $4 50@$6 75; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 70@$5 50; Texans, $2 25@$5 62½ for the range.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 11—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865, 106¾; Erie Railway shares, 14½; do. Preferred, 18½.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93⅛@93¼. Erie Railway shares, 14¼; do. Preferred, 19.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3 3-16 ℔ cent., which is 5-16 ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway shares, 14½; do. Preferred, 19½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £19,000. Erie Railway shares, 13½; do. Preferred, 19.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 14¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export and 2,000 on speculation. Sales of Cotton forwarded from the ship's side directly to the spinner, 6,000 bales. The stock in port is 1,002,000 bales, including 608,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 86,000 bales, including 49,000 American. Actual export, 5,000 bales. The stock afloat is 526,000 bales, including 161,000 bales American. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable June and July at 7 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 26,000 quarters, including 23,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is firmer; Wheat, 8s. 11d.@9s. 2d. ℔ cental for average California White, and 9s.@9s. 6d. for Club do. Corn, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Peas, 39s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Lard 61s.@62s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,000 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7½d. Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅝d. Trade report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull, with a downward tendency.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7⅝d.

3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ℔ gallon. Sugar, 24s.@24s. 6d. ℔ cwt., for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s.@44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 23s.@23s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, June 11—Evening.—Sperm Oil £100@£101 ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine 23s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 11.—Petroleum, 26½ f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, June 9.—Spanish Gold, 196½@197. Exchange very active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 70@71 premium; short sight, do., 74@75 premium; 60 days, gold, 100@102 premium; short sight do., 104@106 premium; on London, 125@127 premium; on Paris, 98@100 premium. Sugar very active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14½c.@15c., currency 7¼c.@7½c., gold.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 422 bales; gross, 476 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 58,362 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,775 bales; gross, 2,657; exports, to Great Britain, 3,980 bales; to France, 2,385 bales; to the Continent, 2,016 bales; coastwise, 1,359 bales; sales, 9,500 bales.

MOBILE, June 11.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 127 bales; exports, coastwise, 54 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,933 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 271 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,331 bales; coastwise, 1,797 bales; sales, 750 bales.

GALVESTON, June 11.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 35 bales; sales, 32 bales; stock, 16,709 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 827 bales; gross, 869 bales; exports, to the channel, 583 bales; coastwise, 1,442 bales; sales, 1,772 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 11.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 61 bales; exports, coastwise, 223 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,480 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 832 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,873 bales; coastwise, 544 bales; sales, 1,375 bales.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BEACH'S GREAT ADDRESS.

A LARGER CROWD THAN EVER IN ATTENDANCE—OVATION TO THE PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL—TEARING MR. EVARTS' ARGUMENT TO PIECES—THE FOREMAN OF THE JURY AGAIN REBUKED—A PERSONAL ALTERCATION BETWEEN MR. BEACH AND JUDGE PORTER—VINDICATING MR. TILTON'S CHARACTER—ENTHUSIASTIC POPULAR DEMONSTRATION TO MR. BEACH.

The crush for admission to the court-room was much greater than usual yesterday. Inside, however, the attendance had not increased over the two previous days, for the simple reason that that would have been an impossibility. An addition was made to the audience, however, in the shape of several listeners, who hung by their hands from the fan-lights of the open doors of the galleries. The atmosphere was almost unbearable. Mr. Beach's appearance in the corridor was greeted with a loud round of applause, which penetrated into the court-room and aroused the expectation of those inside. A few minutes subsequently, when the advocate succeeded in forcing his way into the room, those within attempted to give him another round, but Judge Neilson, who had come early, promptly suppressed it. An old lady, who sat near the reporters, on having his Honor pointed out to her, declared enthusiastically that he was the perfect counterpart of "old Baron Fitzgibbon, the Master in Chancery, of Dublin," a comparison which elicited much merriment at the lady's expense. When Judge Fullerton and Gen. Pryor entered a few minutes later the crowd broke out into renewed applause, which his Honor attempted less effectually to suppress. With the addition of Gen. Pryor, all the counsel on both sides were present, Mr. Evarts coming in soon afterward. Mr. Beecher and his wife were four minutes late. Brother Caldwell takes exception to the statement that Plymouth Church continues to turn out in full force, but appearances do not bear him out. They certainly seem to be as numerous as at any period of the trial, unless it be taken for granted that hitherto nobody but Mr. Beecher's friends have attended. Judging from a partial count there must have been 200 women present. On the judicial bench were Senator Morton, of Indiana; Courtlandt Parker, Esq., of this City; Chief Justice Sanford E. Church and Associate Justice Allen, of the New-York Court of Appeals; Hon. E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the same body; Judge Van Syckle, of the New-Jersey Court of Appeals; Dr. Darrien, of Rochester; Gen. Tibbetts, of Troy; Hon. D. M. De Witt, of Kingston; Corporation Counsel De Witt, of Brooklyn, and C. H. Winfield, Esq., of this City. In the audience were Rev. C. E. Miller, of the Embury M. E. Church, of Brooklyn; Gen. Crocker, of New-Jersey; Mrs. Judge Birdsall; Mrs. Bullard, sister-in-law of Mrs. Beecher, and her husband; Mr. James W. Brooks, a friend of Mr. Evarts; Mrs. Field; Howard J. Parker, Esq., of this City; Stephen Pearl Andrews, and Mr. Harmon Blauvelt.

Jurors Case and Jeffrey were late for roll-call, but entered immediately afterward. At 11:09 Mr. Beach arose and resumed his argument. His previous efforts had made him a little hoarse, but he was none the less effective. He said that much time had been expended on the other side on the theory that Moulton had been guilty of dishonorable conduct in not burning the papers. Mr. Beach showed that neither Mr. Storrs, nor any other witness of the defense, pretended that the proposed burning of the papers had anything to do with the arbitration, an assumption upon which the defense had based their argument. The speaker also argued that Moulton had never been asked to burn the papers in the light of an obligation, and if, in the exuberance of his good nature after the tripartite covenant, he had promised to burn the papers, and upon reflection, there being no obligation upon him, he had changed his mind, there was nothing dishonorable in that. What had it to do with this case in any event? All through this defense the prosecution had been led into all sorts of side and collateral issues, the only effect of which had been to cover up the main issue, and embarrass the minds of the jury. Mr. Beach did not think he was called upon to enter into any defense of Henry C. Bowen. Bowen had acted an unfriendly part, to say the least, to Mr. Tilton. Bowen knew things about Beecher which, in his judgment, would drive the latter out of Brooklyn in twelve hours. He told Tilton that he would support his insolent letter to Beecher. Why did the defense not ask Bowen his reasons for betraying Tilton and going back on his word? Mr. Evarts smiled. Mr. Beach saw it and instantly said: "My friend smiles ironically, and I will give him an opportunity now to explain why he didn't ask those questions of Mr. Bowen. We could not do it, and he knew it. We could not ask as to a conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen. But he had the whole range of the inquiry. And if he could have contradicted the relation of Theodore Tilton, oh, how that Latin maxim would have rolled from his mouth, *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*. [Roars of laughter.] Then there would have been no skirmishing around the outposts, but the gentleman would have advanced to the citadel of his case as he has not dared to." [Loud applause.] Mr. Beach supplemented Mr. Evarts' funny story about miracles with another, in which an Irish priest explains the term to his stupid parishioner by administering a vigorous kick and asking if it hurt. The inquirer after knowledge replying in the affirmative, the priest said that if it hadn't it would be a miracle. [Roars of laughter.]

It *would* have been astonishing had Tilton treated Beecher as Beecher says he did at the interview of Dec. 30, if, as the counsel for the defense claimed, he had been fresh from a confession of adultery at the lips of his wife. Counsel forgot that the confession had been made in the previous July, and that Tilton was bound to secrecy by a promise made to the wife he adored. In addition to this, Mr. Beach argued that Mr. Beecher's version of that interview was unnaturally colored, and read Tilton's account of it to show that it bore the stamp of probability. Why did the defense not take advantage of Bowen's appearance on the stand to overthrow all the allegations of previous adulteries narrated as having come from Bowen in Tilton's version of that interview? They must be accepted as true if they were not contradicted when they could have been. Mr. Evarts "wanted to be understood as objecting to all this" at a time when, according to his speech, he was particularly delighted with it all; with every word Tilton uttered, Evarts was getting him firmer in his clutches. [Laughter.] It was conceded by both sides that Mrs. Tilton loved devotedly Henry Ward Beecher. [Sensation.] Her conception of her crime, at the time under discussion, was well conceived by Mr. Evarts, when he said it was ushered in with a prayer and ended with a benediction. [Great laughter.] The interview of Dec. 30 was rendered necessary by what Mrs. Tilton, in her judgment, believed to be an error of her husband in regard to her domestic affairs. Seeing a smile of incredulity on Foreman Carpenter's face, Mr. Beach here turned savagely upon him and said that though he might smile ironically, he had no right to adopt the prejudices of counsel; he had sworn to decide upon the law and the evidence, and the speaker was entitled to a respectful hearing, and would have it. [Loud applause.] Mr. Carpenter grew sober at once, and moved uneasily in his seat under the lashing administered. Mr. Beach then read a letter of Mrs. Tilton, dated Jan. 26, 1867, in which she earnestly expresses her desire for a reconciliation between Beecher and her husband; and another, written in 1866, which speaks of her confidence having been shaken in Mr. Beecher during the previous years.

It was a grand thing, Mr. Beach said, to send such a letter as that of Dec. 26, 1870, to a man occupying Beecher's position and surrounded by those 3,000 redeemed souls; but had not Tilton said I will forgive this man who has put this injury upon me; I will stay my hand against him—was that not grand? Yet it is considered by the other side as fit for a witticism and a jest. This, spoken in a burst of spendid eloquence, elicited a murmur of ill-restrained applause. At this point, 12:57, Judge Neilson asked whether Mr. Beach would not consent to stop. Mr. Beach being willing, recess was taken. Mr. Shearman, who sits in front of the jury, and snickers at them by way of emphasis on Mr. Beach's remarks, attempted several times to interrupt Mr. Beach, but the latter paid no attention to him. During recess Judge Neilson introduced each of the counsel to Judge Church.

On entering after recess, Mr. Beach was again applauded. He was accompanied by one of his sons, who sat beside him. Neither Mr. Beecher nor Mr. Evarts returned on the resumption of court after recess—the former not at all, and the latter not until near the close. Counsel for the defense were very dilatory, and Mr. Beach had risen to resume his speech before either of them appeared. He first disposed of a number of Mr. Evarts' criticisms on Mr. Tilton's language in narrating the conversation of the interview of Dec. 30, 1870. In reply to Mr. Evarts' statement that such pleas had never been addressed to woman as are attributed to Beecher in reference to Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beach read from Sir Walter Scott's *Woodstock* the story of Master Tompkins and Phœbe, in which the same arguments were used. The man who reads Dumas, he added, has not neglected Scott. Mr. Beach granted that Mrs. Tilton's confession was no evidence against Mr. Beecher. It was only when it was detailed to Mr. Beecher and he quailed under it that it began to have significance and force. The defense assumed that the paper of accusation was Mrs. Tilton's confession. It was not that that was detailed to Mr. Beecher, but the confession that was made six months before. It made no difference whether the writing of the 29th was obtained by importunities and force, though the circumstances render that improbable. What did Tilton want of a confession then? He was throwing off his armor at his wife's instance. For her sake he was telling Beecher that he wanted to withdraw his charge against the latter. There is more involuntary perjury in courts of justice than anyone has any idea of. Tilton and Moulton and Beecher were in the same box in that regard; Bessie Turner was worse off. [Laughter.] But there was no possibility that any of the witnesses could have forgotten the central fact that Beecher confessed his crime to them. Mr. Beach bitterly denounced the course of the other side in blackening Tilton's character. Tilton, he said, will not recover for years from these unjust and undeserved calumnies. Mr. Beach then, probably by way of contrast, paid a long and glowing tribute to Beecher's conduct in England during the war. Mr. Evarts had actually used as an argument why Beecher should be found innocent, that England would laugh at America if he was not. Mr. Beach's handling of this point was exquisitely sarcastic. "My friend," he concluded, "has had too much to do with England." [Applause and laughter.] A magnificent outburst followed, which drew forth another round of loud and long-continued applause. Counsel made a mistake if they thought the speaker mistrusted this jury, though he knew full well the influences that had been brought to bear upon them, and that had been resented by them. [Applause.] Gen. Tracy, in his world-wide opening, [great laughter,] had said the issue lay between adultery and improper advances. The counsel for the defense did not deny that Beecher was guilty of offering improper advances to Mrs. Tilton. Judge Porter here sprang to his feet and pronounced that assertion a falsehood. [At this moment Mr. Evarts entered the room.] Mr. Beach turned like lightning upon Mr. Porter and told him that he was forgetting himself; that even the cords of thirty years' friendship would not resist the tension of an accusation of falsehood. [Excitement and applause.] Judge Porter retorted that the cords of thirty years' friendship would not permit him to let such a statement as Mr. Beach's pass. Judge Neilson attempted to pour oil upon the troubled waters by saying that there had evidently been a misapprehension. He understood Mr. Beach to say that counsel had not denied that there was a charge of improper advances. [Applause.] Mr. Beach said warmly that he still asserted that there had not been one word in the speeches of Porter and Evarts of denial of the charge of improper advances, [loud applause,] and he repeated that Gen. Tracy had made the issue between that and adultery. [Renewed applause.] Judge Neilson rebuked the audience, and interposed by stating that there had evidently been a misunderstanding. Mr. Beach said that no gentleman had a right to come into court and accuse him of falsehood. Judge Neilson said he did not think Judge Porter had done that. Mr. Beach answered that he had, and he [Mr. Beach] was sorry he had. Judge Porter disclaimed any such intention. Mr. Beach said, hotly, that he had exposed the misrepresentations of counsel, but had not charged them with being knowingly guilty of falsehood. God forbid he ever should. Judge Porter had no right to tell him that he had stated a falsehood when he knew it was not true. He would tell him not to charge him again with falsehood. [Loud applause.] Judge Porter said he would continue to insist that he had not admitted the guilt of his client. Judge Fullerton asked his Honor when these interruptions were going to cease? Mr. Beach then went on and made his point. The passage at arms was a very warm one while it lasted.

Quoting from Mr. Evarts, that the wicked classes supported the theory of the plaintiff, Mr. Beach asked how he had found that out? [Laughter.] What kind of associations did he keep to enable him to learn that? [Laughter.] Did he learn it from nine-tenths of the press of the country? Are those ministers who show their conviction of Beecher's guilt by their absence profligate? It is really an argument made by the Geneva advocate that Beecher was too busy to commit sin; yet Beecher says that all his work is done at 10 o'clock in the morning and that he takes every Saturday as a holiday; and it turns out that the difficulties in which he became involved occurred on Saturday. [Great laughter.] He not only found time on one occasion to put the babies asleep, but engaged himself for that service in the future. [Laughter.] He found time to go out riding and walking with Mrs. Tilton. In what a desperate strait must a fruitful and ingenious lawyer be to resort to an argument of that kind. It is argued that Beecher's person was too well known to go anywhere without being seen. Didn't he visit Mrs. Tilton—and see her alone? Didn't he have all the opportunity he wanted? Bessie Turner is the only witness who calls Tilton a brutal husband. Mr. Beach appealed to Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's letters, to Tilton's appearance on the stand, and the sentiments he expressed. If Tilton was the monster the imaginations of counsel made him out, why did the defense rest on the pert and puerile Bessie Turner? What becomes of the evidence of half a dozen of the witnesses for the plaintiff, and of Beecher himself? If justice be denied him here, Tilton will get it some time, and if there be retributive justice Henry Ward Beecher will get *his* due reward. [Applause.] The court here adjourned until Monday morning.

After adjournment a crowd, which completely blocked up the immense corridor surrounded the circular opening around the stairways and filled the hallway down stairs in a solid mass waited for Mr. Beach. As soon as he appeared a storm of hand-clapping greeted him. Then some one called for three cheers, and the Court-house rang with the response. Cheer after cheer marked his progress to and down the stairs. Hand-clapping was too tame, however, after the first outburst, and when Mr. Beach took off his hat and bowed his thanks the air fairly shook with the thunders of the multitude. Inside the court-room a lady who heard the unwonted noise grew alarmed, and asked what it was. "Oh, some loafers outside," answered Judge Porter testily. Meantime Mr. Beach had reached the foot of the staircase, and the crowd, which had been growing louder and more enthusiastic in their demonstrations every moment, now began to close in around him with the evident intention of lifting him upon their shoulders and carrying him off in triumph. Seeing this he spread his arms out before him and rushing through those in front, sprang into a hack and ordered the driver to whip up his horses. As the hack went off the crowd gave three concluding cheers and a "tiger" and dispersed.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At 11:08 o'clock Mr. Beach resumed his address, as follows:

Very much time and a very large degree of indignation was expended upon the theory that Mr. Moulton had been guilty of dishonorable and faithless conduct in his failure to burn the papers relating to this scandal, as it was assumed that that was one of the conditions of the award made by the arbitrators to which Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton assented. But the foundation of the especial comments, severe and reprehensible upon the part of Mr. Evarts, was the testimony of Mr. Charles Storrs relating to a conversation some ten days subsequent to the arbitration and award. It is my duty, gentlemen, to draw your attention to that topic. Mr. Storrs says that Mr. Moulton, in a conversation of which he spoke, said that:

"Sam Wilkeson, as he called him, had either seen him or written to him and requested him particularly to burn Mr. Beecher's 'apology' and the papers, and Mr. Moulton said: 'Oh, yes, I have burned the papers,' and laughed, and he says, 'Mr. Beecher thinks I have.' Then he remarked: 'If Sam Wilkeson thinks that I have burned all these papers he is mistaken. What would Theodore do in case of trouble?'"

Mr. Evarts—With his trouble.

Mr. Beach—I believe I can read, Sir, with the print before me. He says, on cross-examination:

"Well, this was a conversation, as I said. It commenced about the tripartite settlement; as far as I now remember I had not any talk with him before, and I was telling him that Mr. Bowen felt that we brought in too large a sum, and that his sons felt aggrieved, and then Mr. Moulton, during this conversation—Mr. Moulton said that Sam Wilkeson had seen him, or written to him, that he wanted me to burn—to be sure and burn Mr. Beecher's apology and all the papers, and Mr. Moulton says: 'Of course,' says he: 'I have burned all the papers,' and he laughed; and he says: 'Mr. Beecher thinks I have;' and he then says: 'If Sam Wilkeson thinks I have burned all the papers, he is mistaken. What would Theodore do with his trouble?'"

I then handed to Mr. Storrs the letter of Mr. Wilkeson, but as you perceived, Mr. Moulton stated that this request to burn the papers had come from Mr. Sam Wilkeson, and there is no intimation in this conversation on the part of Mr. Moulton or Mr. Storrs that the duty of burning the papers, or that the request to burn the papers, was connected with or arose in any degree out of the arbitration and the award. Mr. Storrs does not here pretend that the conversation had any connection with the arbitration and award; he says it arose out of the tripartite agreement, with which, as you remember, Mr. Samuel Wilkeson was intimately connected, but having no connection whatever with the arbitration and award, and after its composure and terms had been completed, as between the parties, then addresses this letter to Mr. Moulton, which I read to you:

MY DEAR MOULTON: Now, for the closing act of justice and duty.

Let Theodore pass into your hands the written apology which he holds for the "improper advances" (with quotation marks)—and do you pass it into the flames of the friendly fire in your room of reconciliation.

Then let Theodore talk to Oliver Johnson.

I hear that he and Carpenter, the artist, have made this whole affair the subject of conversation in the club.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL WILKESON.

Now, two things result from that letter. First, that it did not originate from the arbitration and the award; and, second, that there was no request or demand or intimation that it was the duty of Mr. Moulton to burn all the papers. It was confined to the "letter of apology," or the so-called letter of contrition. Well, when I handed that letter to Mr. Storrs, and when he repeated the conversation that Mr. Moulton attributed the request to burn the papers to the letter of Mr. Wilkeson, arising out of the tripartite covenant, he was, of course, somewhat confounded. And it is perfectly evident, gentlemen, that Mr. Storrs in the relation of this conversation was wholly mistaken in the allusion which was made by Mr. Moulton to the papers. You will remember the lessons which our learned friends have given to us in regard to the fallible nature of evidence as to conversations, confessions. My friend, Mr. Porter, read us a very able, instructive, and truthful essay upon that subject, with every word of which I concur. It is one of the most difficult efforts of the human memory to recall and repeat a conversation, and it is, I admit, a hazardous species of evidence to be scrutinized and criticised and taken with proper degrees of allowance. I am quite content that that rule of law should be applied to the evidence upon the part of the plaintiff, but I insist that the same application should be made of it to the evidence on the part of the defense.

WHAT HAS THE BURNING OF THE PAPERS TO SAY TO THE CASE?

Another thing is obvious from this letter—that there was no assertion upon the part of Mr. Wilkeson, there never has been a pretense made, so far as this evidence is concerned, of any demand or suggestion to Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton that the papers or any paper connected with this transaction was to be burned, founded upon any idea either of express agreement to do it or of any obligation arising out of any proceedings before the arbitrators or otherwise. Mr. Wilkeson had just completed that act of amnesty and conciliation of the tripartite covenant. Then he appeals to Moulton, or to Tilton through Moulton, as an act of clemency and of duty under the circumstances, to burn the apology and nothing else. What if there had been, gentlemen, such a promise upon the part of Mr. Moulton? Suppose, in the exuberance of friendly feeling which controlled or followed the tripartite covenant, Tilton and Moulton had said that they would burn all the papers connected with this scandal, and that, after reflection, considering the possibilities of the future, there being no imperative obligation assumed, there being no duty by any authority imposed upon these parties to burn the papers, there never having come from Mr. Beecher a single request or intimation that he desired any paper to be burned—what if they had changed their purpose and determined to preserve these documents to meet any possible exigency that might arise in the future? I do not see any particular dishonor in it. I do not see why Mr. Moulton should be excoriated as a faithless and treacherous man either to his word or to his duty. And I see no obligation upon the part of Mr. Moulton, acting as the friend of both these parties, the custodian of the papers belonging to each, and on behalf of the interests of each—I see no obligation upon the part of Mr. Moulton to follow the requests or pursue the line of duty or obligation suggested by Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, and without any concurrence upon the part of Mr. Beecher, without any request upon the part of Mr. Tilton or of Mr. Beecher, to burn papers which were entrusted to his custody and confidence. What has it to do with this case, gentlemen? We have spent days in the consideration of this question. How does it throw any light upon the real intrinsic issue of this case? The papers are here; they are unchanged, they are unmutilated. They speak for themselves in the same language of truth as if this agreement—if there were any agreement—did not exist. The fact that Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton may have pledged himself to their destruction does not reflect any light upon the construction of these papers, or change a syllable of the significance of a single word. And what has all this denunciation and all this waste of time and ingenuity over this question of propriety or honor to do with the examination or decision of this case? And in this way, throughout the whole of this trial, upon the part of the defense, we have been led into side and collateral issues, the only effect of which has been to embarrass our minds, our consideration of this case, to cover up the true question which is to be presented for your deliberation and decision. Well, my friends say it reflects upon the integrity of Mr. Moulton, it destroys his credibility as a witness. A party to no proceeding, disconnected in interest with the arbitration, entering into no obligation to destroy these papers, although requested to do so by Mr. Wilkeson, without any promise to that effect, and although believing that Mr. Beecher supposed the papers were to be or were burned, this gentlemen yet preserves them, and what obligation or duty has he violated here? What pledge has he assumed or broken, and why is he villified because, with a view to the whole relations of these parties and the possible conditions of this scandal, then bruited about the country and a matter of gossip within this city and abroad—what if he did determine to preserve them?

WHAT WAS THE TROUBLE TO WHICH MOULTON ALLUDED?

I repeat again it is no reflection upon his character for sincerity or honor. Ah, but says the gentleman, Mr. Moulton—Mr. Moulton indulged in the exclamation "What will Theodore do in case of trouble?" or, "What will Theodore do with his trouble?" Which of these expressions is accurate? The preference of my learned friend seems to tend to the latter. What trouble was there then? The affairs with Bowen had just at that instant been concluded. The award and arbitration had been made—the arbitration and award had been held and made. All the difficulties with Bowen had been composed. Tilton had received the $7,000, putting him in comparatively easy circumstances, and relieving him from all his pecuniary distress and difficulties. He was then prosecuting the enterprise of the *Golden Age*. What was the trouble to which Mr. Moulton alluded, and in reference to which these papers might, perhaps, be useful? The gentleman has not told us that. Is there anything in this evidence indicating any circumstances of difficulty, any possible trouble which was apprehended by Mr. Moulton, except that growing out of this very scandal which we are now investigating, and Mr. Moulton standing in the attitude in which he is represented by the evidence, and which is conceded to him in anticipation—notwithstanding the arbitration and award—notwithstanding the tripartite covenant—knowing all the surrounding circumstances and the knowledge which others possessed of this scandal, Mr. Moulton, under these circumstances, says: "These papers ought not to be and shall not be destroyed, unless both parties request their destruction. This is a pernicious and a babbling secret. It never has been still. It never will be at rest. It is a secret confided to too many mouths. It is a secret reaching too many interests. It is a secret of too grave and troublous character to be trusted to the hazard of examination hereafter, except upon the truthful records and the evidence in these documents which I possess and hold as the representative of these parties, and I will hold them."

Now, it has to my mind very considerable significance. It has been said all along by our learned friends that Mr. Tilton was worried and excited, and spurred by his necessities and his difficulties with Bowen. He had fallen from a high position. His resources had been reduced. He was in perplexity and want. The *Golden Age* was embarrassed and a failure, and he was irritable and restless and forever stirring the hot embers of this scandal. Why, all these things had been pacified and silenced. There was no more, I repeat, trouble with Bowen; there was no more irritation from business difficulties. There were none of those perplexities arising from a straitened income and resources. The man was relieved and at last stood erect, able to pursue his enterprise without any embarrassment or fear. What was the trouble which then disturbed the mind of Moulton, and in view of which he determined to preserve these evidences bearing significantly upon it, whatever it was? It was this difficulty with Beecher. It was this secret in regard to Beecher, and it was in view of that that he came to this determination and acted in the manner he did. And yet the gentleman would have us believe by the testimony of these arbitrators that all this trouble between Beecher and Mr. Tilton had been composed by submission to these gentlemen and by their award.

TILTON'S DIFFICULTY WITH BEECHER NOT BEFORE THE ARBITRATORS.

It seems to me one of the boldest and most astounding propositions connected with this case that the difficulties between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher formed a portion of the subject matter of that arbitration. The submission to arbitration is produced; Mr. Bowen testifies; Mr. Tilton testifies; Mr. Moulton testifies; the written record—so far as there was any record, there being no written award—the written record is produced; it shows what was submitted. A suit had been commenced by Mr. Tilton against Bowen; the friends of the parties interposed; an arbitration is agreed upon; a written submission is made; a meeting is had before the arbitrators; the parties relate their differences and their claims; an award is made of a money verdict; it is paid on the instant; the matter is closed, and now, when a difficulty arises between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, it is pretended that that difficulty was submitted to these arbitrators. Where was Mr. Beecher? Who represented him? Who presented his defense? Why was Tilton silent? Why was there no representation of his claims and his complaint as against Mr. Beecher before these arbitrators? Why, can a right of action and cause of complaint, by the mere will of arbitrators chosen for another purpose, without any appearance of the parties, without any submission of the cause of the difficulty, dispose of the rights of parties? The testimony upon all sides—of the arbitrators—is that the only matter discussed by the only parties appearing before the arbitrators was in relation to the claim of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Bowen—no allusion to Mr. Beecher, and having no connection with that affair; and the arbitrators say that in their consultations it was spoken of—something concerning this difficulty suggested as between themselves—that it ought to be settled, and Mr. Storrs tells you that after the award was announced—not till sometime after that—it was then suggested that the papers relating to this scandal ought to be burned. Well, the gentlemen arbitrators were members of Plymouth Church; they were the ardent, devoted friends of Henry Ward Beecher, then, and to-day, and it may very well be that they felt a great anxiety to end these difficulties, and they judged wisely in my opinion. They ought to have been composed then; they ought to have been composed before; there ought to have been quiet in the ranks of Plymouth Church and the members of Plymouth Church, and the members of that arbitration were the persons who felt most keenly and most sensibly the necessity of composing this difficulty. Day after day it was fomenting in the midst of their membership, creating distraction and dissension, and disturbing the comfort and the peace not only of the Pastor but of the congregation, and it may very well have been a subject constantly pressing upon their thoughts and their anxieties too. Very likely, when considering this question as between Bowen and Tilton, these suggestions passed as between themselves, and that suggestion in regard to the burning of the papers, the announcement of the award, very likely may have been made by them. But the point is, gentlemen, was there any submission of this difficulty in all the formal and solemn appearance before a quasi judicial tribunal, which should conclude parties and bind them to the performance of the conditions afterward? Why did not my learned friends interpose it as a bar? We have had no plea of that kind; no such defense in these pleadings, and my learned friends have not had the boldness of arguing that that arbitration and that award was an estoppel upon this right of action. But if it were submitted, if there was any authority upon the part of that arbitration to pass upon the interests and control the rights of Henry Ward Beecher or Theodore Tilton, and to make an award that these papers should be burned, or that the difficulties as between these two parties should be held settled and satisfied by that arbitration, why, gentlemen, did not my friends present that as a bar and an estoppel upon this prosecution, as it would have been had any such circumstances occurred? Well, I asked Mr. Storrs questions for the purpose of showing that, in the determination these arbitrators advanced, no consideration whatever of the claims or the rights as between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were considered by them. Mr. Storrs, was this $7,000 awarded by you to Mr. Tilton, in your judgment and to your conscience, a just and a true amount due to him? Yes. Mr. Tilton through all this difficulty had been insisting that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of an offense toward him. Mr. Beecher himself had confessed it—I mean not now by the general evidence to which I shall allude hereafter to prove the truth of this accusation, but in his statement before his own packed committee he had admitted an offense. Theodore Tilton had been denounced throughout the whole length and breadth of this land as the calumniator of Henry Ward Beecher—everywhere he had been denounced as the assailant of the proudest Pastor of the greatest pulpit in the land; and did Theodore Tilton submit to these arbitrators this question affecting his integrity and honor and fame without claiming a single word of justification in the award, without at least demanding that the offense to which Henry Ward Beecher confessed, however limited it may be, whatever may have been its character, should have been declared by these arbitrators, that he might hold it up as his justification against these foul and destructive assaults upon his honor and fame? Why, gentlemen, it seems to me one of the most preposterous propositions that could be advanced, and it is only done for the purpose of reviling and calumniating a gentleman who had that day stood unchallenged and unrebuked by Mr. Beecher, or by any friend of Mr. Beecher, as the most honorable and truest friend, sent by the express providence of God, as Mr. Beecher says, for his protection and defense. Then there was no suspicion of Mr. Moulton; then there were no degrading accusations against Mr. Moulton; then there were no revilings and mutterings from Plymouth Church; Moulton was then the staff upon which Mr. Beecher leaned, and leaned with entire confidence and trust. There was not an act performed by Mr. Beecher at this period with reference to any of the complications which surrounded him—and there were many involving him in difficulty; he could not even receive a letter from Victoria Woodhull without sending to Moulton to know whether he should answer it and how he should answer it, and in every step in all his perplexities Moulton was the man to whom he resorted and in whom he trusted.

WHY IS THERE SUCH AN OUTCRY IF BEECHER IS INNOCENT.

Why, gentlemen—why all this uproar about the non-destruction of papers? When one is destroyed, why, there is a clamorous outcry, and when they are kept there are ferocious complaints. If these papers reveal no wrong—if they are consistent with the honesty and integrity of Mr. Beecher—if the theory and the construction of my learned friends are all correct and sound, what is the cause of this disturbance? Why do my friends complain that we have kept their papers, their own writings, and produced them when they wanted them for use? The papers don't disturb them if their contents are so frivolous and so easily reconciled with the integrity and the innocence of Mr. Beecher. What is the trouble, gentlemen? Take your papers, be judged by yourselves, construe your own writings, and if they acquit you, why, bless God and thank us that they were preserved. [Applause.]

The difficulty is, gentlemen, that these papers are full of a big significance, which disturbs the consciences and excites the fears of their author and his advocates. They cannot be satisfied that they are kept, that they speak loud-mouthed, with a clear and unerring voice of truth upon the subject of this scandal.

BOWEN'S ACCUSATIONS AGAINST BEECHER.

I do not think I am called upon in this case to enter upon any defense of Henry C. Bowen. I know, if the testimony of Mr. Moulton is true—and I think I will satisfy you by and by that it is veracious—I know Mr. Bowen acted an unfriendly part, to say the least, toward Mr. Tilton. I know that while he refused to both sides, both our learned friends and ourselves, all information in regard to the facts within his knowledge, all revelation of the testimony he would give upon this stand, that we called him as a witness, and that relation usually imposes upon a lawyer an honorable duty of protection, so far as protection is justice. He was called, gentlemen, as you well know, in answer to a demand. You felt the propriety and the necessity of hearing from Henry C. Bowen what he had to say upon this subject. Theodore Tilton had sworn that on the 26th of December Henry C. Bowen had revealed to him disgraceful charges against Mr. Beecher. It is not necessary to repeat the details of these charges. They were of such a grave and serious character, according to Mr. Tilton, as to lead Henry C. Bowen to say that he was unfit to hold his exalted position as a Pastor and instructor in a church; they were sufficient to authorize Henry C. Bowen, in his judgment, to say that the promulgation of these charges would drive Mr. Beecher from the pulpit and from Brooklyn in twelve days.

Mr. Evarts—Twelve hours.

Mr. Beach—Twelve hours. Mr. Tilton then gives a partial revelation of his own difficulties with Mr. Beecher. Mr. Bowen says to him: "In the Spring of this year Mr. Beecher and myself settled our business difficulties, and I cannot well be a principal in any accusation against him; but you, Mr. Tilton, write a demand upon Mr. Beecher for his resignation of his pastoral charge and his departure from the City of Brooklyn and I will support you in the charge. It is not necessary to specify the causes of the demand; say to Mr. Beecher, for reasons which he explicitly understands, the demand is made; I will furnish the evidence, I will support you in the accusation, I will justify you in this imperious and insolent demand upon this preacher in the largest—to the largest congregation, and in the greatest pulpit of the country." Mr. Tilton does it, and why he did it, and why he withdrew from it hereafter, I shall submit to you. But he does it, and he sends that demand by the hands of his coadjutor and principal, in the name and upon the authority of whom he is acting. He bears it, and then he is found—according to the testimony of Mr. Beecher and himself—then he is found co-operating and confederating with Mr. Beecher; and Mr. Tilton, under the circumstances, is left betrayed and forsaken by the man who had stimulated the charge, undertaken to furnish the evidence; and we have no explanation of the reason or the circumstances which led to that sudden confederacy. Mr. Bowen is on the stand; my friends do not ask him whether Theodore Tilton's relation of the proceedings between them on the 26th of December were truthfully told by Mr. Tilton. My friend did not ask Mr. Bowen whether or not on the 26th of December he did tell Theodore Tilton to present this demand, and he would back him up in it. My friends did not ask him to tell how and why if he did this, if in the name of truth and morality, and upon the evidence he held in his own hands he had undertaken to pronounce Henry Ward Beecher an unfit occupant of the sacred pulpit; they did not ask him to tell how he came to change his views and purpose, and to betray the ally whom on the 26th of December he had taken to his confidence and trust. My friend smiles ironically; I would be happy to give him an opportunity now to explain why he did not ask these questions of Mr. Bowen. We could not do it, and he knew it. We could not ask as to the conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, but that gentleman had the whole range of the inquiry, and if he could have contradicted the relation of Theodore Tilton, oh, how that Latin maxim would have rolled from his mouth, *Falsus in unum, falsus in omnia*. [Laughter and applause.] There would then have been a contradiction upon material points, something which touched the heart and merits of this controversy, and not a fighting about the outskirts and skirmishing among the patrols of this conflict. The gentleman would have thus come to the citadel of this case; he dare not—he has not advanced to it. It is a somewhat significant omission, and I will show you by and by, when we come to that tripartite covenant, how it is and why it is that, upon the documentary evidence in this case, Theodore Tilton stands so exalted and truthful and supported that my friend dare not assail him on any essential point of his evidence, except by Henry Ward Beecher and Bessie Turner. But when we get an apparently truthful and intelligent man, a man who, from his position, is adverse, adverse to Mr. Tilton, because not even in the speeches of my learned friends is there so severe a philippic, so unsparing and crushing a denunciation as stands in this evidence uttered in writing by Theodore Tilton upon Henry C. Bowen? He is no friend of ours; he was not called as a friend of ours. He was called upon the same principle and with the same motive as have induced the management of the cause of this plaintiff, as I asserted before, to open every avenue of proof; to present every possible witness whom we could control, who, from his relations to this transaction or to Plymouth Church, could give any light upon this extraordinary and world-wide controversy.

AN IRISH DEFINITION OF A MIRACLE.

But Mr. Evarts proceeded to comment upon the relation by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, in their first interview on the 30th of December, of the alleged confession of his wife. And my friend then indulged in a most extraordinary vein of exultation. Oh, he knew he knew he had Theodore Tilton then! And you never will forget the unction with which my learned friend made that declaration, as if he held the destinies of this case and of all the earth in his hand. "I knew I had him then," says the counsel. I did not interrupt his narration; I did not try to change a word of what he said; it was so absurd, so improbable, so contrary to the laws of nature that it was one of those miracles the counsel spoke of. And, by the way, an Irish friend of mine insists that Mr. Evarts and *Punch* are plagiarists upon Irish humor and wit; that long before *Punch* thought of it or Evarts adopted it, there was a better illustration in Irish history of the definition and character of a miracle. I never could tell a story, gentlemen; I shall probably break down in getting through it; but I have faith in my informant, a gentleman who favors us with his presence very often here—enlivens us with his witticisms in the course of this dull trial. His story is that an Irish priest was delivering a sermon upon the subject of miracles and giving a definition of a miracle, entirely satisfactory to himself, I suppose, but one of his rustic hearers was a little confused and uncertain about it. The definition was too learned; it was not practical enough—he didn't understand it. And therefore, at the end of the service at the door he addressed the priest and says: "Your Riverence, I didn't quite understand your definition of a miracle and your explanation of a miracle. Won't you make it a little more plain and satisfactory to me?" "Oh, yes, Pat," said the priest; "turn around." And there was a spasmodic effort of the extensor muscles of the lower limb of the priest which disturbed somewhat the perpendicularity of Pat. But he got himself all straightened out, and the priest said to him, "Pat, did that hurt you?" "Oh, yes, your Reverence, it hurt me badly." "Well," says he, "Pat, if it hadn't it would have been a miracle." [Laughter.] And if my learned friend has any uncertainty upon that subject, if he will submit to a practical illustration, I will promise him he will have a more forcible idea of a miracle than he now has. [Laughter.] Well, this relation of Mr. Tilton was a miracle.

TILTON'S INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER OF DECEMBER 30.

Now you see you must remember—because Mr. Evarts must be consistent in his arguments—you must remember that Tilton is a stilted rhetorician, a vainglorious, lofty, famous utterer of big words. He must do everything with strutting and ceremony. Every word must be rolled out with the utmost dignity. That is the man who is talking: we must know about him to see how truthful the story is that he tells. That is what Mr. Evarts says about it. Well, Mr. Evarts says, this is a most astonishing relation. Tilton, fresh from the discovery of the seduction of his wife, just learning the commission of this adultery, raging and terrible—for he quotes Scripture and says, "Jealousy is the rage of man"—repeating the confession or the statement of a woman yet reeking with the stains of adultery, why, he delivers that formal and set address to Mr. Beecher. Well, it would have been astonishing even to give to Mr. Tilton the character he is represented to possess of a wordy, formal, and ceremonious talker. It would have been astonishing, but when was it? It was on the 30th of December. The confession of his wife had been made in July previous. It was that confession he was relating. For six months he had stayed his hand and bound his impulses by the strong motives and considerations which pressed upon his heart and his conscience. He came to that interview with Beecher under restraint, manacled, and bound; and, with the stormy rage of a ruined man burning within him, he was yet under the promise and the pledge to talk to this man in terms of friendship. He was sent by his wife for that purpose. She had learned of this demand. She had learned of the combination which had been formed between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen for the persecution of Beecher—if you call it persecution. She was alarmed and anxious. She entreated her husband, pressed upon his conscience a promise he made at the time her confession in July had been given; and that woman whom Moulton said to Beecher could turn this strong and robust and proud man with a wave of her finger or a lisp of her voice—that man was submissive. He yielded to the entreaties of that wife whom he still loved and adored. He did go to Mr. Beecher; and do you suppose that upon that occasion—for the first time since the confession of his wife had been made seen face to face by Theodore Tilton—at the first interview between the seducer and the wronged husband, under these chains, manacles of affection and reserve, and holding the impulses of his hand in strong restraint and control, do you suppose that he spoke in the composed and the natural language of the conversationist or the rhetorician? And is he to be judged by such a standard? Do you not perceive that every word that Mr. Tilton uttered upon that occasion must have been a word struggling through impetuous feeling and passion, and that the man was holding himself with a tight rein from the outburst which would have been entirely natural under the circumstances?

THE NARRATIVE AS TOLD BY TILTON.

Well, look at the narrative. Speaking of Mr. Beecher—well, I perhaps should commence the interview. Mr. Tilton begins the relation by saying:

"The conversation that took place I cannot undertake to repeat accurately, that is to say, I will not attempt to give the words, except at certain points, because what was said was mostly said by me, and I have no special gift at recalling words. I can better recall what he said than what I said. I began, as I remember, somewhat in this way—I think I am entirely accurate as to the first words spoken, and they were these. I said: 'I presume, Sir, that you received from me a few days ago, through Mr. Bowen, a letter demanding your retirement from your pulpit and from the City of Brooklyn.' He said: 'I did.' I then said to him: 'I have called you here to-night in order to say to you that you may consider that letter unwritten—unsent—blotted out—no longer in existence.' He then said to me, bowing his head: 'I thank you.' I replied to that: 'Your thanks should not go to me, but to Elizabeth. It is in her behalf that I hold this interview, and whatever I shall say here or in consequence of this meeting is not for your sake, nor for my sake, but for her sake.' I then asked him whether Mr. Moulton had shown to him a statement which Elizabeth had written—"

Then Mr. Evarts, who says he never interposes any objection, or attempts to change any narration, says:

"Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, I interpose an objection, that on the witness' own statement, this was an interview held in the confidence of the wife and in her behalf, and he cannot avoid it."

Mr. Shearman—"Cannot reveal it."

Mr. Beach—Yes, "cannot reveal it." Well, that was overruled, and Mr. Evarts took an exception, although he was delighted, as you perceive, according to his argument, with the whole conversation.

Mr. Evarts—I had not heard it.

Mr. Beach—Oh, yes, you have heard some of it. He said:

"He said to me that Mr. Moulton had shown him no statement. I then said: 'Do you not then understand the object of this interview?' 'I do,' said he, 'in general terms.' I then replied: 'You should understand it more specifically. I will read to you a statement which Elizabeth has made. Mr. Moulton has the original; I have a copy; I will read to you the copy.' I then put my hand into my pocket, took out some papers, and while searching for the copy which I had made of Mrs. Tilton's paper, he said to me: 'Before reading that, Theodore, I wish you would tell me what Mr. Bowen has been saying against me.' I replied to him that I had not summoned him to the interview for the purpose of discussing with him Mr. Bowen's affairs, but that he should go to Mr. Bowen himself. Nevertheless, as he asked me the question, I would say that Mr. Bowen, in an interview with me on the preceding day, had made a statement that: 'You have been guilty of adulteries with numerous members of your congregation ever since your Indianapolis pastorate, all down through these twenty-five years; that you are not a safe man to dwell in a Christian community; that he knows numerous cases where you have shipwrecked the happiness of Christian homes; that he is determined you shall no longer edit the *Christian Union*; that you shall no longer speak in Plymouth Church, and he says distinctly that you are a wolf in the fold and that you should be extirpated.' Mr. Beecher said it was a matter of amazement to him that Mr. Bowen should have so spoken: 'For,' he said, 'when Mr. Bowen delivered to me your letter demanding my retirement from the pulpit he appeared to be friendly, and he offered me his friendly services in the matter.' I then said to him that I had joined with Mr. Bowen at the beginning of the week in making that demand upon him to retire; that I had written that letter at Mr. Bowen's suggestion; that Mr. Bowen had requested that such a letter should be written, and had said that the reason why he could not write it himself was that in the preceding February—that is, February, 1870—he (Bowen) had had a reconciliation with Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher had begged his pardon and had bent himself on the floor and wept, and Mr. Bowen had freely granted him forgiveness for the crimes which he had committed, and that Mr. Bowen said in view of having granted that forgiveness he could not initiate proceedings against Mr. Beecher, but that if I would initiate them by sending such a challenge he (Bowen) would sustain that demand, and in the interest of morality and religion expel Mr. Beecher from his pulpit and from the city. That he furthermore had said that he (Bowen) had it in his power at any time to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn within twelve hours. Mr. Beecher again spoke of his astonishment that Mr. Bowen should have said such things to him—or to me—on Monday, and then have expressed himself in a friendly way, as Mr. Beecher described it, on the occasion of delivering him the letter. I then told Mr. Beecher that after I had had this interview with Mr. Bowen I had narrated the substance of it to my wife; that my wife was ill, and that this intelligence filled her with profound distress; and that she had instantly said to me that it was a violation of my pledge and promise to her, made in the preceding Summer, that I would never do Rev. Henry Ward Beecher any harm, or ever assist in any exposure of his secret to the public. She said to me: 'If Mr. Bowen makes a war upon Mr. Beecher, and if you' [that is, myself] 'join in it, and if Mr. Beecher retires from his pulpit, as he must under such an attack, everybody will, sooner or later, know the reason why, and that' she said to me, 'will be to my shame and to the children's shame, and I cannot endure it.'"

WHAT BOWEN TOLD TILTON REGARDING BEECHER.

Well, now, gentlemen, I again recall to your attention this specific statement on the part of Theodore Tilton, under oath, as to what Mr. Bowen, on Monday, the 26th, had told to Mr. Tilton in regard to the character and the adulteries of Beecher. If that statement was false; if no such communication and charge had been made by Henry C. Bowen to Tilton, and if he had not narrated it to Tilton, as Tilton swears he had, why did not they ask Mr. Henry C. Bowen as to the truth of this narrative? They had the means of then overturning it by the evidence of our own witness, called and certified to by the fact that we called him to the stand, above any impeachment on our part, a witness whom they saw, by this very relation of Tilton, was an adversary witness to us: a witness whom we said had betrayed us; had been dishonorable in his engagements toward us—they had the means by one question to that witness of stamping upon Theodore Tilton the disgrace of falsehood and perjury. They dared not, and they did not accept the challenge. It is to be taken as true, because they do not contradict it when they had the means of contradicting it. And is the gentleman, under these circumstances, by his keen raillery and his attic wit and his false construction of this language and this sentiment—is he, under these circumstances, to throw out the sworn evidence of an unimpeached witness? Oh, there is wonderful and witching power in the tongue of my learned friend. He is skilled in all the devices of oratory. He knows how to touch all the springs of the human heart. But will the law permit that sworn evidence from a witness whom they have not dared to assail by the ordinary and proper modes of law, through the impeachment of his character—is it to be erased from the record by the mere breath of counsel, and is that the mode in which, in a great cause, before a learned court, justice is to be administered between the citizens of our State?

Now, Mr. Evarts—he had got a good way in the narrative—Mr. Evarts must have understood something about it. He was delighted with it—all the time his clutch upon Tilton was getting stronger and closer every instant, every word he uttered. But he says:

"Now, if your Honor please, this indicates the nature of the communication concerning which my objection applies. I am understood, of course, as objecting distinctly to every branch of this."

Delighted he was! Delighted with this narrative. Oh, he said to himself, I have got this gentleman now. I can with my use of rhetoric, with my analytical skill, with my touches of oratory and raillery here and there, I can destroy this man now; I can carry this jury; I have got the matter all in my hands now.

TILTON'S NARRATIVE CONTINUED.

Well, the witness proceeds:

"Mr. Beecher then asked me what I meant by speaking in that way of Elizabeth and her shame; so I then read to him the copy of Mrs. Tilton's confession—a copy which I had made in the early part of the evening, the original of which was in Mr. Moulton's possession," &c.

Well, Sir, a long argument ensued—very skillful and able on the part of counsel, and all directed to closing the gates and shutting out the evidence—obstructing the facts. It was a policy and a stratagem which friend Porter condemns. This was so long an argument that I can't find where the evidence begins again.

Mr. Shearman—Page 396.

Mr. Beach—Thank you.

"I told Mr. Beecher that in the early part of July"—

And please remark it, gentlemen, he had read the statement to Mr. Beecher, given to him by his wife, which was as a mere introduction to the subject of discussion as between the two, Mr. Tilton insisting that it would be derogatory to his honor and his dignity to seek Mr. Beecher and say to him that he withdrew the demand he made on Monday previous for his resignation, his wife smoothing that difficulty by writing a short statement, about which we will talk hereafter, for the purpose of forming an introduction to the matter of their designed conversation—

"I told Mr. Beecher that in the early part of July, previous to that interview, Mrs. Tilton had come home unexpectedly from the country, and had said to me that the object of her return was to communicate to me a secret which had long been resting on her mind like a burden, which she wished to throw off; that she had, on several previous occasions, come almost to the point of making such a statement to me, and once in particular on a sick bed, but that she had never until then, having been restored to health, been brought quite to the point of courage to make the disclosure."

Oh, gentlemen, when you read those letters of self-depreciation, and self-condemnation, on the part of and written by Mrs. Tilton, when she speaks of the sorrow she has caused her husband, and of her temper and her infirmities, betraying her into wrongful conduct in her household; when in that notable letter to which I will ask your attention, where she speaks of the sorrow which is soon to break upon the head of her husband—cannot you see how this deadly secret was rankling in the heart of this woman, how it was struggling for utterance, how she loathed the condition of duplicity and deceit in which she was placed; and, with her high Christian character, which we will talk of by and by, she felt that the utterance of this secret was due to her faith as a Christian woman and her duty as a Christian wife.

"That before she would announce to me what the secret was she exacted from me a pledge that I would do no harm to the person concerning whom the secret was to be told, and furthermore, that I would not communicate to that person the fact that she had made such a revelation to me, because, as she said, she wished to inform him of that revelation herself."

I think that is the first incongruity that my learned friend has discovered in this narrative—the idea that a wife, after having confessed her adultery to her husband, bound him to silence and restraint by a solemn pledge, and with all the earnestness of a suffering and beloved woman, at all times insisting upon the performance of the pledge. That that woman should insist upon herself making the communication to the betrayer that she had made this confession to her husband, was, in the eyes of my learned friends, an unparalleled atrocity—a miracle, if it is true. I have said to you two or three times, gentlemen, that in considering the acts of these parties—and the necessity, I think, will become more apparent to you hereafter—we must consider the peculiar characteristics, the situation, and conditions of these various parties. One thing you know, that Elizabeth R. Tilton loved, adored Henry Ward Beecher. That is confessed on all hands. Her character as a Christian devotee; her temperament as a delicate, excitable, spiritual, ay, as Mr. Beecher says, an inspirational woman, has been given to you. I shall hereafter show you, I think, the circumstances and mental conditions under which this woman was led to submit to the wishes of Mr. Beecher. But she was a peculiar lady, of deep emotional character, of somewhat strange and eccentric thoughts and feelings. Mr. Beecher was a great preacher—her best loved still, for at that time the conviction of her sin had not fallen upon her conscience, the delusions by which she had been betrayed had not then been dissipated; she then recognized no wrong in the act itself, and culpability only in the system of deceit in the life of duplicity which she led. Now, if this be the character of the woman, these the relations of the parties, there is nothing strange or inconsistent in the idea that Mrs. Tilton should desire to make the first communication to Mr. Beecher that she had revealed to her husband the character and extent of their intercourse. Why, as between ordinary minds and men and hearts in the practice of the vulgar and obscene adulteries of the time—why, it is possible the criterion of my learned friend would be true. There would be nothing of that delicacy of sentiment; there would be nothing of that love, of feeling and emotion; there would be nothing of that spiritualized idea of the intercourse given to this by these parties, as I will show you, to modify their action, to relieve it from the sensuousness and vulgarity of a lustful intercourse, and to elevate it to that idea which my learned friend expresses, when he considers it to have been introduced with a prayer and ended with a benediction.

"That I had given to her this pledge, my word of honor, that I would neither disclose her secret, whatever it might be, nor would I injure the person concerning whom the secret was to be told; that she then said to me that it was a secret between herself and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, her Pastor; that, as I was well aware, there had been, during a long course of years, a friendship between herself and her Pastor; that this friendship, contrary to my expectation or belief, had been in later years more than friendship; it had been love; that it had been more than love: it had been sexual intimacy."

And this is criticised by my friend. Well, would there have been anything astonishing if Mrs. Tilton, in making this confession, had used that precise language? "Why, you know, my husband, that we have been intimate with Mr. Beecher for years; our friendship has been close and confiding; it grew into love, and from love it progressed to sexual intimacy"—if the woman herself had said this? But you perceive that Mr. Tilton is not reproducing the exact language of his wife. He is not repeating her exact words of confession; he is reproducing according to his own habit of thought and his own style of expression, through his own rhetoric—he is expressing to Henry Ward Beecher the truths which were confided to him by his wife, and the burning impression which they made upon his mind and heart at the time. How unjust it is, in a criticism of this narrative to represent it as a statement in her own words

of the wife, or as imputing to her the style of expression, or even the term of communication, which was then made by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher—

"That this sexual intimacy had begun shortly after the death of her son Paul; that she had been in a tender frame of mind, consequent upon that bereavement; that she had received much consolation during that shadow on our house, from her Pastor; that she had made a visit to his house while she was still suffering from that sorrow, and that there, on the 10th of October, 1868, she had surrendered her body to him in sexual embrace."

Does anybody suppose that Mrs. Tilton used that precise phraseology in that communication to Mr. Tilton, and that he is pretending to reproduce it in precise form?

"That she had repeated such an act on the following Sunday evening at her residence, No. 174 Livingston street; that she had consequent upon those two occasions repeated such acts at various times at his residence and hers, and at other places—such acts of sexual intercourse—continuing from the Fall of 1868 to the Spring of 1870; that in July, 1870, she had made to me a confession in detail of those acts; that she had given to me also, during that recital, many of the reasonings by her Pastor communicated to her to change what was her original scruples against such sexual intimacy."

Now, I have pursued this long enough, gentlemen, to show you the general character of the narrative made at that time by Mr. Tilton. And I have done it for the purpose of illustrating the proposition I made that this was not a revelation of a mortal wrong done by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Tilton, from the pressure of which upon his heart and soul Theodore Tilton was then burning and raging. It was a narrative of a preceding transaction of six months before; it was a narrative made necessary by certain immediate circumstances, in which Theodore Tilton had committed, according to his wife, an error of judgment with reference to their domestic condition and their relations to Mr. Beecher. He was called upon to have this interview with a man whom I in my judgment properly admit—with a man against whom he felt in his heart a sentiment of resentment and hostility, which was only covered and controlled by his own Christian resolution, by the restraint of his wife, and her love.

A SIGNIFICANT ADDRESS TO THE FOREMAN.

You [turning to the foreman] may not believe it, Sir; it may excite incredulity in your mind; it may excite a smile of ironical disbelief; but you are to judge from this evidence. You are not to adopt the prejudices of counsel; you are not to adopt the misrepresentations of counsel. You have sworn to decide this case upon the evidence and according to the law, and I am entitled to a respectful hearing from this jury, and each and all of them. [Appause.] And I may ask the intelligence of this jury, in its highest and best exercise, and with its most impartial and justest judgment, to consider the arguments which, in answer to thirteen days of appeal, I am attempting to make to the judgments and the consciences of this jury.

WHAT MRS. TILTON SAID OF BEECHER.

Well, my learned friend spoke or the comments made, according to Mr. Tilton's representation of this interview, upon the earlier moral condition of Mr. Beecher, and mocked at it. He could not do otherwise. Having exalted the character of Mr. Beecher to a standard of infallible purity, having clothed it with a white robe, unsoiled by sin through its career, he could not, of course, admit that in any portion of it there was ever any doubt of its exalted morality and purity. But, according to Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Tilton is a truthful woman. Again and again, asked upon the stand if certain things were true as connected with the assertion of Mrs. Tilton, his answer was, "I don't recollect, but if Elizabeth Tilton said so it is true." What did she say of Mr. Beecher? Writing on the 25th of January, 1867:

"MY OWN DEAR HUSBAND: Four letters from you reached me to-day, including one to Mrs. Diamond and Oliver's letter to you. I did not go to Mrs. D.'s wedding, as it was celebrated at Mrs. Merriam's, in Springfield. Mother went on, and has not yet returned. I will forward your letter, though not the kiss.

I think in reference to Oliver's"—

That is Oliver Johnson—

"opinion of Mr. B——"

That is Mr. Beecher—

"as his rewards"—

Remarks I suppose it should be—

"were made to Mr. Bowen, and they are embittered toward one another, that what Mr. B—— said of you may appear very different through the coloring that Mr. Bowen may give it. Oh! how my soul yearns over you two dear men. You, my beloved, are higher up than he. This I believe. Will you not join me in prayer that God would keep him as he is keeping us? Oh! let us pray for him! You are not willing to leave him to the evil influences which surround him. He is in a delusion with regard to himself, and pitifully mistaken in his opinion of you. I can never rest satisfied until you both see eye to eye, and love one another as you once did. This will not come to pass as quickly by estrangement. But with all the earnestness of my being, I commit you both to God's love. He has signally blessed you both, and he will keep his own beloved. Why I was so mysteriously brought in as actor in this friendship I know not, yet no experience of all my life has made my soul ache so verily as the apparent lack of Christian manliness in this beloved man. Mattie"—

That is, Mrs. Bradshaw—

"Mattie feels as I do. I saw her to-day," &c.

(To Mr. Morris.) There was a letter, Mr. Morris, in which she spoke of his past. I don't seem to have it. Well, I read an extract from another letter bearing date a year earlier, in 1866. It is not the one which I intended to present, and will find hereafter:

"But, to return to Mr. B."—

That is, Mr. Beecher—

"He has been the guide of our youth, and until the three last dreadful years, when our confidence was shaken in him, we trusted in him as in no other human being."

This was in 1866. For these three preceding years something had occurred in the history of Mr. Beecher which had shaken the confidence of this woman in his integrity, and yet she appeals to her husband to gather about him all the influences of their friendship and all its sweet and restoring solace. You see how she yearned over these two men whom she united in her affection. Around whom her heart clustered with its tenderest affections and sympathy, toward both of whom she was struggling always to lift them to a higher plane of moral conception and conduct. But, yet, after all, this woman, with her keen spiritual conceptions, had found for three years prior to 1866 something in the life and character of Henry Ward Beecher which had shaken her trust and confidence in one whom she called the guide of her youth and the father of her religious faith. Well, Mr. Tilton ventured to say, in the course of this narrative, I believe, or somewhere else where my friend, Mr. Evarts, found it, that it was a grand thing to write that letter or demand, but it would have been grander not to have done it. Well, the opportunity for a witticism could not be passed by my learned friend, and he always does things so beautifully that he is pardonable if he misrepresents both philosophy and morality. It is a grand thing, says the counsel—the man speaks and its a grand thing, but if he had kept still it would have been grander. Well, it was a very pert and witty thing; it easily disposed of that sentiment of Theodore Tilton. Let us look at it a little more philosophically and with a juster regard to morality. Mr. Tilton had learned from Mr. Bowen, to say nothing of his own experience—he had learned that this man, so honorable and proud and exalted was but a whited sepulchre, that he was occupying the grandest pulpit position on earth, that he was an unworthy man and assumed that he was prompted by a regard for religion, morality, truth, and honesty, and he says this man shall no longer defile the church of God; he shall no longer preach in the robes of his hypocrisy, and it was the part of my learned friend, and it is by such treatment of the moral attitudes of this cause and these parties, it is by such a ridicule and calumny upon the holiest truths of this cause, my friends, expect to control the judgments of this jury.

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

Now, gentlemen, I am not at this moment intending to make an examination for the purpose of the application of this so-called confession of Mrs. Tilton presented at the time by this interview to Mr. Beecher. There is a total misconception upon the part of my learned friends in regard to the character of this paper; it is not a confession; that term has been applied to it, but it was not written on the 29th of December—the circumstances under which it was produced, the motive under which it was written, are all explained now upon the evidence. It was not to be preserved as a muniment of this transaction; it was not intended, nor did it purpose to be, a confession; a confession had been made six months before in full. It had been told to others before this by both the parties; it was in proof and uncontradicted. The charge of adultery had been made before this—not to Mr. Beecher, but yet under circumstances to which we will allude hereafter, justifying, demanding the communication. This was not a confession; it was a mere statement, or writing, or memorandum, given by Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Tilton for the purpose of inducing him, and as an introduction to the conversation in which he should scatter that which she felt hung over her and her children, through the combination which had been made between Bowen and Tilton to eject Mr. Beecher from his pulpit, and which she knew would in the end produce a revelation disastrous to herself and hers. Nobody disputes this, and if anything is to be believed in this case that is to be believed. If you reject all our evidence, and Tilton and Moulton and Mrs. Moulton and Woodruff and Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Morse cannot be believed, why say so, and send all these people, upon the mere declaration of Henry Ward Beecher and the breath of his counsel, from this court-room dishonored by such a verdict. But if they are entitled to any credit upon matters which are not at all disputed—if there is anything in this matter, it it is not all myth and shadow, if Plymouth Church has been convulsed with nothing, if the whole wide world has been disturbed, and half of it, if you please, believing in the guilt of Mr. Beecher without any evidence, and without any fact, and without any reality in it at all, why let us learn it, and learn it by a bold and frank declaration upon the jury that there is nothing of truth in what four witnesses all swore to. Now, you will remember that we were not permitted to prove what this statement made on the 29th of December by Mrs. Tilton was. We offered it. We could have proved it by two witnesses; they objected, and the court ruled it out. We struggled as best we could for the admission of the evidence. We desired that you should hear what these witnesses, Tilton and Moulton, would say on that subject, and give to you the opportunity and the privilege of judging whether they were to be credited and believed, or whether they were to be rejected. If you disbelieve them, why the plaintiff's case failed, and their statements of what this writing of Mrs. Tilton contains, of course, would be discredited and disbelieved, but my friends would not have it.

They would have told you according to their best recollection, I assume, and upon their consciences and oaths—they would have told you just what was in that writing; and why it was destroyed we will talk of by-and-by. But, I repeat, our friends would not have it. Who is to be blamed? Why, Mr. Tilton read it to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher—if there is any truth in Tilton—Mr. Beecher must have understood what it was. He says that the charge was improper solicitations. Tilton says it was sexual intimacy.

Mr. Shearman—No, he has not said so.

Mr. Beach—He has.

Mr. Shearman—He has never said so.

Mr. Beach—Yes! Never has said so!—That the charge made upon that occasion against Henry Ward Beecher was not sexual intercourse?

Mr. Shearman—No, Sir; he has never said so.

Mr. Morris—He says so, distinctly.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, the oral part.

Mr. Beach—That is what I am talking about. I said that Mr. Beecher said that that charge made on that occasion was improper solicitation; that Mr. Tilton swears it was sexual intimacy. Well, if Tilton and Moulton could have sworn as to what the contents of the statement that Mrs. Tilton made, communicated to Mr. Beecher at that time, were, we should have had some additional light upon the subject, and it would have defended them. Whether it would have enlightened us would have depended upon the credibility to be attached to the statements of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton.

The Court—Will you suspend now, Mr. Beach?

Mr. Beach—At any time, Sir; it is immaterial to me.

Recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court reassembled at 2:05, when Mr. Beach resumed his address, as follows:

Mr. Evarts criticised the relation given by Mr. Tilton of the confession of his wife on account of the particularity—circumstantiality of the statement—that it was too precise and formal; that one speaking under the circumstances in which the wife was supposed to be situated, making a revelation of this character to the husband, could not by possibility have so controlled her emotions and their effect upon her mental operation as to descend to the minutiæ of detail—that is, in speaking of the commission of this offense, to say that it was committed at No. 174 Livingston street. Well, I suppose a very reasonable explanation of that phraseology would be that they had resided at two places in Livingston street—one, No. 48, and the other, No. 174—and in giving an account to her husband of the circumstances connected with her dishonor, she says they occurred at the place where they resided. She undoubtedly did not use the term No. 174 Livingston street, but Mr. Tilton, in communicating the information which he had received from his wife, clothed it with these specifications, with that language. Well, then, Mr. Evarts contends it is incredible that Mrs. Tilton should have used the language "my Pastor, Mr. Beecher," in identifying the person against whom this charge was being made. Well, I am not able to appreciate the force of that criticism, and I am referred to a memorable example which I suppose will not be doubted in its authenticity, which would excite the incredulous criticisms of my learned friend. When Jacob asked Laban for his daughter, he says, "I will serve thee seven years for Rachel, thy younger daughter." Well, the Scriptures are thought to be tolerably good rhetoric—a pretty reliable standard in the use of language, and if Jacob, in addressing the father, in addition to naming the daughter for whom he was willing to serve seven years by her name, should specify her also as his younger daughter, it seems to be admissible for Mrs. Tilton, speaking of Mr. Beecher, to speak of him, Mr. Beecher, as her Pastor, and perhaps there was an implication in that form of expression a little beyond the especial object of the communication. It implies something of intensity, and, possibly, of rebuke. The man who commits a crime was not only Mr. Beecher, but he was my Pastor, and there is a wonderful deal of implication in that term, as we shall find when we connect it with the different steps in the progress of this seduction. Mr. Evarts says, in answer to the idea which seems to grow out of the testimony of both the principal parties in this transaction, that this woman, so exalted and spiritual in her nature, and so devoted in her Christianity as she is represented to be, could not have fallen unless through some specious sophistry, some spiritual delusion operating upon her senses and her inclinations. Mr. Evarts says: "Why, no man, in the history of all the world, has used any such arguments to persuade the virtue of a woman as are attributed to Mr. Beecher—that the indulgence of love is innocent, that we cannot control the passions and emotions of our nature. We cannot shut our eyes to beauty and loveliness; we cannot close our hearts to the approach of tenderness and affection for those who are lovable and attractive. Therefore, it is justifiable to love, and, if that be justifiable by the ordinary forms and expressions through and by which love is manifested and love is intensified, it must be innocent. Nobody, nobody could have used such language and argument.

THE ARGUMENTS WHICH BEECHER USED WITH MRS. TILTON.

Walter Scott is supposed to have been a tolerably good scholar in human nature. No writer has ever pictured more graphically, more beautifully all the manifestations of our nature in its highest and best developments. No man has studied more profoundly the character of man as expressed in his history and his actions, and he has been considered as the great master of human passion, as the great painter of human nature. In "Woodstock," which I hope some of you have read, a historic romance, which develops to a great extent the wonderful career of Cromwell and his roundtable Ironsides, and one of them was a Master Tompkins, a man who fought with the Bible on his lips, and was an independent preacher—as independent as Plymouth Church—a law unto itself, judging for itself, acknowledging no allegiance to presbyteries or councils or synods, but standing upon its own law, acknowledging no allegiance to any higher authority. Well, these Ironsides, who preached at every interval between battles, and who fought with the courage of religious zealotry were very remarkable characters. This Master Tompkins, as he is called, was a famous exhorter of the Cromwellian legions, and yet he was touched with the weakness of human nature and even the sternness of his bigotry and the rigidity of his religion could not entirely exclude the temptations of the flesh, and while they were occupying the old ruins of Woodstock, the old but somewhat demolished home of a royalist, he came into contact with the daughter, as it is said, of a bold forester named Phœbe, while she was drawing water at the well, and attempted to induce familiarity with her by offering to cary her pitcher. Well, she resented this, and he says to her:

"Stand up, foolish maiden, and listen," said the Independen steruly, "and know in one word that sin, for which the spirit of man is punished with the vengeance of Heaven liveth not in the corporal act, but in the thought of the sinner. Believe, lovely Phœbe, that to the pure, all acts are pure, and that sin is in our thought, not in our actions. Even as the radiance of the day is dark to a blind man, but seen and enjoyed by him whose eyes receive it, to him who is but a novice in the things of the spirit, much is enjoined, much is prohibited, and he is fed with milk fit for babes. For him are ordinances, prohibitions, and commands. But the saint is above these ordinances and restraints. To him, as to the chosen child of the house, is given the pass key to open all locks which withhold him from the enjoyment of his heart's desire. Into such pleasant paths will I lead thee, lovely Phœbe, as shall unite in joy and innocent freedom, pleasures which, to the unprivileged are sinful and prohibited."

Well, here is the very sentiment which is at tributed to Henry Ward Beecher by the mouths of two or three—three witnesses. It is the mode in which he is alleged to have addressed this lady, united with all the other influences which clustered around him as a great genius and a distinguished preacher. And we find under the treatment of a great novelist, of a man versed in all the intricacies of human knowledge and human experience, tracing out the operations of human nature as a romance, but yet with fidelity to nature, the same idea suggested. Well, Henry Ward Beecher has read that undoubtedly. A man who reads Dumas will not neglect Walter Scott—and very many—as is the case with all of us—very many of the prettiest and highest subscriptions of our own minds are derived from these sources of information, because there is very little originality in the world. There are original forms of expression, but it would be difficult to indicate a thought, a sentiment, a principle of morality, or nature, or science that has not been long ago dreamed of and developed. And it is not very surprising. If it be true that Henry Ward Beecher was by his intercourse with this lady governed by his lust, or if under the fierceness of temptation, he yielded to the attraction and the opportunities of the situation, it is not surprising that Mr. Beecher should have used arguments of this character and addressed to this woman this sort of sentiment. Another great man, great as Mr. Beecher, as lofty in all the fields of knowledge, as consecrated in the hearts of the world as Henry Ward Beecher, puts into one of his characters and gives the authenticity of his name to sentiments and arguments of like kind, and when Mr. Evarts says that no human ingenuity ever dreamed of arguments of this character addressed to the seduction of virtue under such circumstances, I present him the example as delineated by Walter Scott.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

And, if your Honor please, a legal principle or two upon the subject of confessions, tortified by authorities, have been submitted to your Honor, I have no occasion, Sir, to contend with them. I admit every proposition of my learned friend upon the subject. I maintain the same doctrine; but do not my friends see that when they are claiming the benefit of their propositions for their own witnesses, that they operate with great force and efficiency in favor of their adversary? It is said that the confession of Mrs. Tilton is no evidence against this defendant. Granted, Sir. Your Honor has over and over again ruled it, and we again and again acceded to the proposition. It is only when that confession is detailed to the party whom it implicates; when with precision and with emphasis, under all the possible solemnities of a communication of that character, it was made to Mr. Beecher, and he quailed and withered beneath the charge, and gave the confession by silence, sinking and tottering from the presence of his accuser and exclaiming: "This will kill me!" it is only then that the confession of Elizabeth R. Tilton becomes significant and important. Well, says my friend, it was a forced confession. Ah! There is the mistake of my friends' argument. There is the great error of their position. They assumed that the document of December 29 was the confession, and that that was extorted from Mrs. Tilton. Ah! gentlemen, the confession which was related to Henry Ward Beecher, and which then, in the moment of detection, he dared not stand up and deny like a brave and innocent man, was the confession made six months before. That was the narrative submitted to him containing the accusation made against him of dishonor and virtue. And it was the manner in which he received that, the silence and submission and broken-heartedness with which he listened to that, that gives to that confession and to its statement the force of convincing, denouncing proof. Now, I care not for the purposes of this case, whether the statement given by Mrs. Tilton to her husband on the 29th of December was won from her by importunities and solicitation. The situation of things, the condition in which the parties were then placed, the purpose for which this writing was to be used, I submit to you, contradicts any such supposition. Theodore Tilton did not want to use it as a confession. He did not use it as a confession. He did not want to use it for the purpose of making an accusation. He did not use it for the purpose of an accusation, for in the very instant when he presented and read it to Henry Ward Beecher he professed to him silence. He withdrew the demand which four days before he had made upon Mr. Beecher to vacate his pulpit and abandon Brooklyn. What did he want of a confession, so far as the idea of crimination or accusation or hostility was concerned? Why, under the teaching and the influence of his wife he was throwing off his armor; he was withdrawing the assault he had made upon Mr. Beecher. He was telling him that for his wife's sake, not for his [Beecher's] sake, or his [Tilton's] own sake, "but for the sake of that woman, weary and sick, and fearful and trembling and anxious, I spare you. I withdraw this demand; consider it blotted out forever." And then he tells him of the confession made to him by his wife; for the first time lets him know that that secret between Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton for six months had been held and hoarded in the heart of hearts of this plaintiff. Now, what of that statement? Of what importance is it? And who cares what becomes of it? It is not the foundation of this accusation; it was not the confession of Mrs. Tilton; it bore the character, originated in the motive, produced the effect which I have described to you. Well, I shall come to the examination of that by and by. My friend says that Mr. Tilton does not deny that it was a forced confession. Well, surely that was a thoughtless expression upon the part of the gentleman, because Mr. Tilton tells you first the circumstances under which it originated. He explains to you that it was volunteered by the wife for the purpose of smoothing the interview, of the approach to the interview, between himself and Mr. Beecher. Well, is not that a denial of any imputation that it was forced from Mrs. Tilton by Mr. Tilton? And, under the instructions given to us by the court, which justify us in passing through all these details of conflict upon these important and material circumstances by re-examining where it was perfectly evident that there was an irreconcilable conflict in the testimony as it then stood, what effect, if your Honor please, does this doctrine which I concede have upon other circumstances and relations in this case? My friend produced to you an authority, (Stiles against Stiles, I think,) where a divorce was sought by the husband upon the ground of the confessions of the wife. Well, the case does not doubt, I apprehend, that upon confessions fortified by circumstances, however forcible or trivial, that the court could probably decree a divorce, but it turned out that these confessions were made by the wife to quiet and control the lunacy of the husband, to restrain its outbursts and its violence. Well, the court say, there is a motive for the confessions; they were made with a specific object, not with reference to the truth of the particular asseverations made by them, but were made for a laudable and commendable purpose, and not with any intention of confessing adultery. Therefore we will disregard the confession. Your Honor will, I think, approve of that idea of the authority and of the principle.

WHY TILTON DENIED THE STORY.

But, gentlemen, in the same breath, our friends say to Mr. Moulton and Mr. Moulton, why for three years, all through this land, by solemn declarations of mouth, by written asseverations, by letters, by reports, under all circumstances, you have been persistently declaring that Elizabeth R. Tilton was innocent, and that the only offense of Henry Ward Beecher was improper solicitation. And yet we prove to you by the only proof that by possibility can be given, that these declarations were made with the specific purpose of protecting Elizabeth R. Tilton and her family, and concealing from the public the guilt of Henry Ward Beecher. Well, now, we cannot prove this to you by the persons to whom these declarations were made. Mr. Tilton would not have gone to these various individuals and said: Sir, my wife is as white as snow, and Henry Ward Beecher has only attempted to seduce her and failed, and she repulsed him with scorn; but I tell you this for the purpose of concealing the fact that she was seduced. We cannot prove it in that way; no such declaration as that could have been made, because it would have contradicted the very purpose of the assertion, and we prove by Tilton and by Moulton that the declarations which they made were for that specific purpose, with the approval and concurrence of Henry Ward Beecher and by the professional advice of Benjamin F. Tracy, and repeated in every form to meet every exigency and emergency that arose in this case, and still, under the light of their own theory, and under the authorities which we produce, they still insist that "you are to be concluded by the declarations which you made." Now Henry Ward Beecher does not deny that this was the policy. He says that it was. And more than that, in his statement given in evidence before the Examining Committee, he says that that policy "ought to have succeeded." In the treatment of Woodhull, in the treatment of every inqury, in the attempted circulation, or modified circulation of this story, in those outbreaks, and in those difficulties, which were constantly springing up through the uneasiness and suspicions of Plymouth Church, or of some of its members, these stories were circulated that the public might have something to which they could apply all these outbreaks and belchings forth of the fiery secret; and that those who were struggling to conceal it might have some plausible pretense and ground upon which they could maintain the actual integrity of Mr. Beecher, and the entire purity of Mrs. Tilton. Do you not see it, gentlemen? Are we to be misled by the theory of the other side that we are concluded by these statements and representations made under these circumstances? Why, it is not only contrary to the theory of the law, but it is contrary to common sense. No man disputes it. Henry Ward Beecher does not dispute it—that from the first it was resolved by Mr. Tilton to protect the reputation and integrity of his wife. Every statement made by him, in every conceivable circumstance in which they appear, is traceable to that purpose—not only entertained, but upon every occasion avowed; and by his oath, upon this trial, every such statement and averment upon his part is applied to the particular object with which, not the conspiracy, but the league between Henry Ward Beecher and Tilton and Moulton was formed, in the first outbreak of this difficulty.

DID MR. BEECHER DENY HIS GUILT?

But my friend says that Mr. Beecher, in the very representation given by Moulton of his declarations, denied this. In an account of one of the interviews Mr. Moulton represents that in answer to the relation of the charge or circumstances of his offense, Mr. Beecher said that "if he had fallen, he had fallen through love, and not through lust." My friend argues that that shows a doubt, at least a hesitating uncertainty, upon the part of Mr. Beecher, whether he had been guilty of adultery or not. That is not the language, and does not profess to give the language of Mr. Beecher. He said if he had fallen, he had fallen through love and not through lust. What would have been the language of Mr. Beecher as derived from this phrase as given? Why, he would have said, "If I have fallen, I have fallen through love, and not through lust." A man comes to you, to me, and charges me with sinfulness, and I, conscious of my wrong, but believing that there are some redeeming qualities about it nevertheless; that, although to human appearance I had been gross, sensual, and devilish, yet that, nevertheless, there was some palliation for the offense, so that I felt that I had not been so brutally offensive to morals and to society as was represented; and I say, "True, Sir, I have fallen, but I have not fallen through lust, but through love"—would you consider that a denial of the offense charged? And is the conclusion that that is a denial a fair mode of argument, or a fair deduction from the language used, or the circumstances to which it was applied? It is perfectly plain that no such thing was intended to be represented by Mr. Moulton, and that the expression which my friend has seized upon in his hyper-criticism does not lead to any such conclusion. Does anybody doubt that Mr. Moulton means to testify, in that very conversation, (you remember its connection, probably,) that Mr. Beecher was sensible of his guilt, and confessed his guilt? Why, he states it in that very narrative. And do you suppose that Mr. Moulton, swearing distinctly to the charge, and to the admission of adultery, or of sexual intercourse, in that very conversation, yet repeats a phrase of Henry Ward Beecher which would contradict the whole story that he has been telling? That is not the sense in which it was used. It is not the way in which the evidence is to criticised. Your Honor surely will instruct this jury that it is their duty to reconcile evidence, to consider the whole testimony, and to draw rational and common-sense conclusions by a comparison of the whole of it. We are not marching here to-day for the purpose of condemning the character and the reputation of witnesses. We are seeking after the truth; and, through human infirmity and weakness, though the errors and frailties of memories, through the clouds of passion and prejudice, we are doing the best we can to reach the truth. Believe me, gentlemen, this is all that I seek in this case. My only purpose is to present to you what I conceive to be a professional and logical argument upon this case, in order to aid you in your effort to ascertain the true character of this case. Now, I agree that human memories are imperfect. I believe that there is more involuntary perjury committed in a court of justice than you or I can conceive—yet with perfect innocence, and merely through our inevitable frailties. And we are not to condemn men upon mere surmise and conjecture. No man can correctly detail all the facts of a given occurrence happening years ago. It is not in the power of human faculties to retain the recollection of them. You remember the illustration of my learned friend, where different parties are looking upon the same transaction, viewing it from different standpoints, are impressed differently by these different phases, each and every one retaining a particular memory of distinct and separate parts, but they differ in their relations of that transaction; and it is the best evidence of their truthfulness that they do differ, because then there is no presumption of manufacture, arrangement and agreement in the conversations and interviews. You may apply that principle all around in this case. Mr. Moulton, you come here telling conversations occurring three years ago. Mr. Tilton, you come here likewise. Mr. Beecher, you are in the same predicament. Bessie Turner—you are still worse off. And so you go through the list. To apply this lesson—I do not believe that there has a witness been sworn in this case, and has related conversations and transactions which occurred three or four years ago, or even one year ago, who has given the precise and accurate narrative of the whole transaction. It would be to my mind wonderful; it would be one of Mr. Evarts' miracles, if a witness did that; it would be contrary to the laws of the human mind, and contrary to the experience of the world. But, suppose that, four or five years ago, upon a certain occasion suddenly broke upon your attention and said to you, "Sir, I have just killed a man!" and I relate the circumstances and the motive in long detail, and I beg you for silence; and you believe that there are palliating circumstances about my guilt; and although justice cries out for my blood, although the law commands you to reveal my guilt, yet that nevertheless those modifying circumstances entitle me to your commiseration and silence. Years pass along. The murder is at last found out, and I am charged with it; and you are brought forward as a witness to the fact that I made a confession of the crime to you; and you give a relation of that confession, and of all the palliating circumstances which I stated, and of all the surrounding relations of the transaction. Well, a skillful examiner, like Mr. Porter or Mr. Evarts, gets hold of you, and he involves you in some verbal contradictions, some rhetorical extravagances, some improbable circumstances, and some inconsistency of detail. Well, that is all well enough. You may have been mistaken in regard to those details. But could you ever forget the fact, the central, vivifying, vital fact, of what I confessed—that I had killed a man? You may err in everything else. Memory is defective. There are a thousand things to betray it in our own nature, and in influences from without. But I repeat can the fact ever be eradicted from your mind that I confessed that I killed that man? Moulton, and Tilton, and Mrs. Moulton, and all the rest may err in the circumstances and in the details of their narration; but when Henry Ward Beecher, with a quivering lip, and moistened eye, and bowing his head in shame and agony, admitted the fact of his seduction of Mrs. Tilton, there is no human memory on the earth that would ever let go of that circumstance, or of the ineffaceable impression it would make upon the human mind. Now, gentlemen, I appeal to you. Granting all that my learned friends say, conceding all these results of forgetfulness or frailty from whatever cause, there is no possibility that these witnesses could have forgotten the fact that Henry Ward Beecher, so grand, so noble and exultant in his high position, when the accusation of the seduction of Mrs. Tilton was made against him, in profound sorrow and remorse admitted his guilt. Mr. Evarts was just about this time, in his speech, making his assault upon Mr. Moulton, and he found it necessary to say, (to give strength and plausibility to it,) that this man Moulton, who relates the circumstances with so much precision and particularity, could not even remember whether, at the time of his visiting Mr. Tilton, on the 20th or 30th December, 1870, she was sick. My friend spent some sonorous words upon that proposition. But what did Mr. Moulton say? It is not of very great importance, only as it illustrates the mode and manner of attack which these gentlemen upon the defense have been constantly making upon our case—upon the plaintiff and his witnesses.

Judge Neilson—He said "She was ill, I think;" and that is about all that a layman, visiting a lady, and seeing that she was sick, could be expected to say.

Mr. Beach—It suited the purpose of Mr. Evarts to say to this jury that Mr. Moulton could not say, when he was examined, whether or not Mrs. Tilton, when he visited her on that occasion, was sick.

Mr. Shearman—He could not tell whether she was in bed or not.

Mr. Beach—He said that he could not tell whether she was sick. If I make any misstatements, I am quite willing that the gentleman should correct me. I say that that was the allegation. It seems to be settled by the remarks of the Judge, or I should have read the evidence from the page and shown you what he did testify on the subject.

THE ALLEGED MUTILATION OF THE GRIFFITH GAUNT LETTER.

The fierce savagery of Mr. Evarts was excited at the charge of mutilation, by Theodore Tilton, of the Griffith Gaunt letter. You remember the letter; and you remember the terrible expressions of disgust and condemnation expressed by Mr. Evarts over the charge that Theodore Tilton had mutilated that letter for the purpose of imputing to his wife disgrace and dishonor. His character and name were held up by the counsel to the contempt and disgust of the world for that; and his eloquent words of invective will ring in the cars and hearts of men in time to come. Now what is the truth about that? The same charge was made on the trial—on the examination of the witnesses. I will read what Mr. Evarts says, the subject having been introduced by Mr. Fullerton, in these words:

"There is one question here in reference to the publication in the *Graphic*. You asked whether there was not an omission in the Catherine Gaunt letter. You spoke of the *Graphic*. I had the *Graphic* here and the part which was omitted is lithographed. I think the witness ought to answer the whole question.

The Witness—

who was Mr. Tilton—

I respectfully ask the court that Mr. Evarts may do me justice in respect to the Catherine Gaunt letter.

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary; I stated that when the publication in the *Graphic* was produced it would, of course, speak for itself.

The Witness—I desire also, Mr. Evarts, that it shall speak for me. Be kind enough to inform the jury that it was there lithographed as it was written, exactly. I would do the same for you under the same circumstances.

Mr. Evarts—I will do exactly as I said I would—that when the *Graphic* was produced with it in I would present it. That I will do.

The Witness—Thank you.

Mr. Evarts—But I spoken over what appeared to be a reproduction of the *Graphic*—what do you call them?

The Witness—*Fac similes*; it is an exact one.

Mr. Evarts—And the Catherine Gaunt letter is not among them in this book.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the difficulty. That book no one seems to be responsible for; it is *nullius filius*.

Mr. Evarts—That I agree to. I do not want to hold anyone responsible for it; it was the only material we had.

Mr. Evarts—Now, this is the *Graphic* of Sept. 18, 1874, and that was the first, perhaps the only issue of this? A.—That is the only time I ever published the Catharine Gaunt letter, and that publication is correct.

Q.—Now look at that paper, and say whether it is the issue of the *Graphic* in which the publication—the lithographic publication, or *fac simile* publication, of certain letters was made by you and at your request. A.—It is, Sir.

* * * * * * *

Q.—And this is the only publication of *fac-miles* in connection with your statement that you made? A.—Yes, Sir, this is the only time that I published the Catherine Gaunt letter, and I published it exactly correct.

Q.—That speaks for itself, but my point is this: whether you made any other publication of *fac-similes* except what is found in this number of the *Graphic*? A.—I never made any other publication of this letter in *fac-simile*, or in any other way but that which is in your hands."

Then he goes on to other matters:

"Q.—I do not confine myself to the Catherine Gaunt letter. Did you publish any statement, or number of *fac-similes* of any of the documents or papers except what are on these sheets which I now hold? A.—No, Sir; the other statements were published by Mr. Moulton.

"Mr. Evarts—Now, I have it. Now, the letter as here *fac-similed*, contains the omitted passage and the omitted word 'any,' and it answers entirely, I presume, to the original letter. This is the *Graphic* of Sept. 18, 1874."

Now, of course this passage had escaped the recollection of Mr. Evarts. It is unfortunate. This dishonorable charge against Mr. Tilton goes out to the world upon the sanction of the authority and the high name of Mr. Evarts. And the humble defense which is made for Mr. Tilton will never reach the circulation or the extent of the original charge.

TILTON'S CHARACTER DAMAGED BY THESE ACCUSATIONS.

Is it not unfortunate, gentlemen, that Mr. Tilton, even by the forgetfulness, the indiscretion, the recklessness of counsel, should be subjected to these dishonoring reflections upon his character? My friend Porter begins with the charge of publishing a letter which reveals the delicate physical condition of his wife. It turns out that the charge is unfounded. Mr. Evarts follows it by charging mutilations of this letter. We refer to the proof; we find that when the charge was originally made in the evidence, it was refuted as a false charge, and Mr. Evarts very properly acknowledged the refuting proof. And yet, submitting his case to the jury, he makes a fierce attack upon Theodore Tilton for the very act which he first charged and then withdrew. I don't know—I do not believe—whatever your conclusion may be, although you should give the fullest testimonial in favor of the integrity and the truth and the honor of Theodore Tilton—I do not believe, in the long years to come, he will ever recover from the damage of these accusations. They have been made too long; they came from sources too high and powerful; and grand as I think him to be in many of the attributes of manhood, learned and cultivated and industrious, and truthful and honorable as you may believe him to be, yet he has upon him a weight of calumny and suspicion which even the broad strength of his character must be bravely exerted to lift. No panacea will ever reach the circulation of the hurts of this case. How will the defense, which is made on behalf of Mr. Tilton, in its corrections of the errors and its repulse of the assaults made upon Theodore Tilton, ever reach with an antidote the wide circulation and the powerful impression which such language as that uttered by Mr. Porter and Mr. Evarts will produce? You cannot repair the injury, gentlemen. You can do something toward justice.

HOW ENGLAND LOOKS UPON THIS CASE.

But another singular argument was used by the learned counsel, Mr. Evarts. He alluded with becoming pride to the efforts of Henry Ward Beecher among the population of England. It was at a great crisis in our history; a great struggle between the different sections of this Commonwealth was raging. The question of liberty or slavery, the question of union or disunion, was balancing fearfully in the scale of events. There were many brave and true-hearted patriots who disbelieved in the power of the North, and in the strength of the Union to maintain itself indivisible. And it was in that exigency that the animosity of England in its aid to the South and in its cold countenance to the North was sustaining the audacious rebellion, as Henry Ward Beecher believed, as many great men of this country believed, with false ideas in regard to the issue of that great conflict, in regard to the cardinal principle which lay at the root of the hostility and the fight. They knew and believed that the great question was one of servitude or freedom for the slave, and Henry Ward Beecher undertook and performed nobly and gloriously the task of disabusing the mind of England, reaching the hearts of her middle classes and the yeomanry, those classes which, after all, control, and are beginning more and more to control, the destinies of the old country. And he was met with derision and scorn. He was assailed at his meetings where addresses were to be delivered upon this subject, with storms of obloquy, and hisses, and interruptions; but he was a brave man then. Nerved by the purity and the spirit of his cause, there was no conscious weight of error or sin bearing upon his head, and he was a man in all the majesty of a great and a glorious creation. And he sustained the cause of his country. And I need not imitate or repeat the language of my learned and eloquent friend in telling you how successful and honorable that effort was. I agree with him wholly, unreservedly, in my reverential estimate of the motive, the ability, and the success of that grand performance on the part of Mr. Beecher. But then, my learned friend says, Now, are you going to convict Henry Ward Beecher of adultery? Are you going to allow proud and envious England to say, "Why in that great crisis you sent us your greatest man and he persuaded and overcame us." "But, after all, are you, gentlemen of the jury," says Mr. Evarts, "going to convict that man so that England may say that he was a frail and faulty man after all?" Why listen to this.

You will understand that this is an issue where the question is that Mr. Beecher, who stood before this whole country, in the love and respect of this great country, who before all England stood alone before a crowd of the greatest of English gentlemen of the better classes and faced them down in the name of the United States—alone in England—and aroused, encouraged, developed a mass of power in our favor that no single man or voice ever did for a nation since the world began—whether he is of that base, low, gross, fibre of soul and coarseness of body that will allow this aristocratic society of England to return the triumph they had to submit to by saying, You have sent us the best, the bravest, the noblest, most eloquent man you had, and he has subdued us, but you have discovered his courage was not of the soul but from the effrontery of a voluptuary and an adulterer. And that is the argument which the great advocate of the age addresses to an American jury sitting in a cause which has disturbed the world, which that advocate says is the greatest cause that was ever tried in a court of justice

it it is so? Was there no opportunity for him for intercourse with Mrs. Tilton—of whatever kind that intercourse may be? Didn't he visit her? Didn't he see her alone where there was opportunity if opportunity was desired? What arrant nonsense it is that this notion stands admitted by Mr. Beecher, to argue that he was too busy and too well known to commit adultery.

TILTON WAS NOT A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

There is one subject which, in passing, I desire to speak of, because I would be glad to disabuse every mind of the idea that Mr. Tilton was a cruel and brutal husband. I know Bessie Turner calls him so, but she is the only witness in this case that imputes any such conduct or guilt to Theodore Tilton. If we may judge from his letters, if we may judge from the evidence of this man, from his demeanor upon the stand, from every revelation of his inmost character which is given from the sentiments he has expressed, from the doctrines he has avowed, from every act of his, so far as it is proven by any human being except Bessie Turner—why, he was a man that would revolt at any indecency or outrage toward his wife. Ah, gentlemen, excepting from the lips of Bessie Turner, where and when has Theodore Tilton ever breathed a lisp against the peace and the honor of Elizabeth R. Tilton? When has he ever professed anything but love and reverence and duty? He may have sinned—I don't know—you may believe it from the evidence, but so far as we can trace the character and career of the man, from his writings and declarations and publications, it has been a life of unswerving loyalty and of unlimited devotion to this woman; and when he comes upon this stand and swears that she confessed to him her impropriety with Henry Ward Beecher, his admiration for that wife was so profound, and his belief in her spiritual integrity was so immovable, that he yet, in the presence of his God, avows his belief that she is pure in soul and white as snow. Now, you must not tell me that that man under such circumstances of temptation—and if he be the base conspirator and adulterer charged by my friends, when there were no scruples of conscience and no seductions of interest to lead him to the declaration of that belief in the white purity of his wife—under those circumstances can you conceive that the villain he is represented to be would have made that declaration? I shall comment upon it by and by, but it strikes every man as being an open avowal of a condition of spirituality and Christianity utterly at war with and inconsistent with the theory of the prosecution. But Theodore Tilton believed it; I think he believes it still and he had the honest manliness to avow it, and not only to avow it, but without question or interrogation, to volunteer it. For nobody asked him a question calling for it. But in the impulsive fullness of his nature, and his desire to tell the whole truth; in his love and consecration to that woman who has deserted him, he did make the open and uncalled for avowal of this plaintiff. And yet that man is represented as a cunning and a subtle schemer and conspirator, planning a long-arranged, studiously-concocted conspiracy against the honor and the pocket of Henry Ward Beecher! And he is held up to you in the denunciations of counsel as a reckless profligate and a remorseless debauchee, plundering upon integrity and virtue, setting at naught all the civilities and proprieties of social life, fallen from his old Christian grace, regardless of his early education and teachings, and with all his powers and faculties he is leading the immorality of the age. It all exists in the imagination of counsel. Why was not some one else from that household produced to prove this baseness and brutality? Why not some members of the Plymouth Church who three or four years ago were intimate, familiar with the hospitality of the household? Why not some of the numerous ladies attached to Plymouth Church and still clinging to Henry Ward Beecher, who again and again have been beneath that roof and knew all the conditions of that household? If Theodore Tilton was the monster he is represented to be, why does this defense rest upon the pert and puerile Bessie Turner? And what is the meaning of the testimony borne by Joseph Richards, by Kate Carey, by Catherine McDonald, by Mr. Mitchell, by Mrs. Bradshaw, by Mr. Maverick—all witnesses pronouncing them as a harmonious and happy household? A loving and cultivated and beautiful home.

Mr. Fullerton (suggestingly)—Beecher.

Mr. Beach—How?

Mr. Fullerton—Beecher.

Mr. Beach—Beecher himself, too, bearing testimony to it. And with this evidence, upon the simple testimony of this girl Bessie Turner, with no better proof and in the face of this exculpatory evidence, this court-house has rung for days, and the echoes of the voices of my learned friends are still traveling all over the world in bitter and disgraceful denunciation of the conduct of Theodore Tilton to his family. Well, this may be justice, gentlemen; it may be the sort of proof which conscientious and intelligent men require upon which to rest their consciences in determining a great question. But if so I am mistaken in the judgment and in the character of this tribunal—I know you have prejudices against Theodore Tilton. There is not a man about me, I fancy, but has them—not a man about me—in consequence of this storm which has been beating upon him, the thunders of which were closed but a day or two ago and the echoes of which still linger in the arches of this court-room—all this, because he is a fearless and self-sustained and independent man and will crawl at the feet of no human being and court the confidence or the applause of no member of this jury or of this community with any degrading sycophancy, who stands up in his own single and independent manhood and demands in a court of law justice founded upon the evidence—and he will get it some time and somewhere—he will get it. If it is denied him by this jury, if there be a Providence which overrules the destinies of men as well as nations, if there be a retributive justice which in the end overtakes sin and defends the innocent, Theodore Tilton will get vindication and justice, and Henry Ward Beecher will meet his due reward. [Applause.]

The court then adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat buoyant, unsettled, and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1; No. 2 Spring, 97c., spot; 95c.@98¼c., July; 99⅛c., August; No. 3 Spring, 93½c.; Rejected, 85½c. Corn higher; demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, Fresh, 67¾c.; Regular, 66¾c., spot; 68¾c. bid, July; 71⅛c., August; Rejected, 65c.@66c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 60c., spot; 57¾c., July. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley quiet, but firm and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 28 bid, spot; $1 04½@$1 05, September. Pork dull and lower at $19 30@$19 35, spot or July; $19 60@$19 62½, August; $19 87½@$19 90, September. Lard dull and lower at 13¼c., spot; $13 30@$13 32½, July; $13 50@$13 52½, August; $13 75, September. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 11½c., all loose, spot. Whisky firm at $1 17. Freights dull and weak; Wheat, 2¾c., and Corn, 3c., to Buffalo. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat strong at 98¼c.@98⅜c., July; 99¼c., August. Corn lower at 66½c., June; 68¾c., July; $1, August. Oats firmer; 60c.@60¼c., June; 57½c., July. Pork dull and lower at $19 60, August; $19 80, September. Lard easy and weak at $13 35, July; $13 57½, August. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Corn, 155,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—Receipts, lake—2,300 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Corn; receipts, railroad—6,100 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, railroad—6,100 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats; shipments, canal to tide-water—61,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Oats. Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., New-York tolls included. Flour steady; sales 800 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat active and firm; sales 32,000 bushels, No. 2 Chicago at $1 04; 7,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee $1 12½; 8,000 No. 2 do., at $1 08½; 23,000 No. 1 Minnesota $1 12½@$1 13; 20,000 No. 2 Chicago to arrive at $1 03. Corn active and firm; prime scarce and wanted. Sales, 6,500 bushels No. 2 on private terms; 42,000 do., at 74c.; 10,000 samples at 71c.@73c. Oats scarce; nominally 68c. with no demand. Rye and Barley out of the market; none here. Seeds dull. Pork steady; sales at $21 for Heavy Mess. Lard steady at 14½c. Highwines inactive, and nominal.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 11.—Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 25, for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber, Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 16; Extra White Michigan $1 33. Corn steady; sales 1,200 bushels High Mixed at 82c. Corn Meal, $34 for bolted; $33 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill Feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20, to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Lumber, 1,998,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Rye, 8,300 bushels; Lumber, 622,000 feet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn nominally 71c.@73c. Oats nominally 65c.@70c. Rye dull at $1 15. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork in fair demand at $20@$20 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¼c.@14½c. Lard dull; Tierce, 15¼c.@15½c.; Keg, 15¾c.@16c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging quiet but firm at 13¼c.@14c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 11.—Flour nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 05½; No. 2, $1 00⅝, July; $1 00⅜, August. Oats firm and steady; No. 2, in store, 60c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 64½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, $1. Provisions dull and nominal. Pork, $19 45, cash. Lard, 13½c.@14c. Freights nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 138,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Wheat dull. Rye, 90c. in the street. Oats firm at 72c.@76c. Corn steady; sales of 1 car No. 2 High Mixed Western at 84c., and small parcels at 83c.@84c. Barley quiet. Malt steady and in good trade demand.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 30c. Resin steady at $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard, $2 for Yellow Dip, and $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 70.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 A. & P. Tel....... 24	200 Union Pacific..... 70½
800 West. Union....... 73¾	600 do....... 71
800 do......s3. 73⅞	500 do....... 70⅞
2200 do....... 74	400 Rock Island....... 101¾
800 do....... 74⅛	50 do....... 102
800 do....... 74⅜	200 do....... 101¾
1400 do....... 74¼	1100 do....... 102
300 do......s3. 74⅛	100 do....... 102⅛
1200 do....... 74¼	100 do....... 102¼
500 do......b3. 74⅜	115 N. Y. C. & H...... 103
200 do......s3. 74⅛	35 do....... 103¼
100 Pacific Mail......c. 32½	100 Ohio & Miss....... 22⅝
500 do....... 32⅜	700 do....... 22½
600 do....... 32½	100 do......b3. 22⅝
100 do....... 32⅝	400 do....... 22¾
220 do....... 33	400 North-western....... 36¼
300 do....... 33¼	300 do....... 36⅜
900 do....... 33⅜	400 do....... 36½
1800 do....... 33½	300 do....... 36⅝
800 do....... 33⅜	200 do....... 36⅞
800 do....... 33¼	100 do......s3. 37
300 do....... 33⅛	500 do....... 37¼
500 do......b3. 33¼	1300 do....... 37⅜
10 do....... 33½	900 do....... 37½
200 do....... 33⅛	200 do....... 37⅜
200 do......s3. 33	300 do....... 37¼
200 do....... 33	100 do....... 37⅛
1300 do....... 33⅛	600 do....... 37
700 Erie Railway....... 16¾	100 do....... 36⅞
300 do......c. 16¾	1100 do....... 36¾
1800 do....... 16⅝	100 do....... 36⅝
400 do....... 16½	500 do....... 36½
900 do....... 16⅝	300 do....... 36⅜
2000 do....... 16¾	100 do....... 36½
300 do......b3. 16⅞	100 do....... 36⅜
100 do......c. 16¾	100 do....... 36½
1900 do....... 16⅞	100 St. Paul Pref....c. 54
600 do....... 17	300 do....... 53¾
500 do....... 16⅞	100 do....... 53⅝
1800 do....... 16¾	100 do....... 53½
600 do....... 16⅝	100 do....... 53¼
500 Lake Shore....... 61¼	100 do....... 53
1000 do....... 61⅜	10 C. C. & I. C....... 5
3500 do....... 61½	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 50¾
1600 do....... 61⅝	100 St. Paul....... 30¾
1300 do....... 61¾	700 do....... 30⅝
800 do....... 61⅞	100 do....... 30¾
800 do....... 62	100 do....... 30⅞
600 do......b3. 62⅛	300 do....... 30¾
1600 do....... 62	100 do....... 30⅝
500 do....... 61⅞	300 do....... 30½
700 do......s3. 61¾	100 do....... 30⅜
100 do....... 61⅞	100 do....... 30⅛
1500 do....... 62	200 do....... 30
800 do....... 61⅞	300 do....... 30¼
100 do......b3. 62	700 do....... 30
16 do....... 62¼	300 do....... 29⅞
300 do......s3. 61⅞	200 do....... 29¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....... 123⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40, R....... 117¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....... 125	5,000 do....b. c. 117¾
10,000 do....b. c. 126⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s 10-40, C.......b. c. 119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 N. C. 6s, old, J. & J....... 20½	500 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 103¼
4,500 Dist. of Col. 3-65s....... 73¾	100 do....... 103
	80 do....... 103¼
	100 Del., L. & W..b. c. 117¼
1,000 Mo. 6s L. bds. 103	200 do....... 117½
4,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. 110½	1000 Erie Railway.b.c. 16½
8,000 C. & N.W. Con. 95	400 do....... 16⅝
2,000 C. & N.W. Con. Con. Gold bds. 82	200 do......b3. 16¾
	200 do....... 16⅝
8,000 do....... 81⅞	500 do......s3. 16½
1,000 Erie 3d....... 93	600 do......c. 16⅝
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con....... 83	1600 do....... 16½
	500 do....... 16⅝
3,000 L. S. 1st Con. R. 99½	100 do......s10. 16½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103½	700 do....... 16⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 100⅞	100 do......s5. 16½
2,000 Har. 1st 7s C. 110	400 do......s3. 16½
3,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 94½	300 do....... 16⅝
11,000 C. Pac. Gold bs. 104⅜	300 do....... 16¾
5,000 do....b. c. 104½	600 do....... 16⅝
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 48½	500 do......b5. 16¾
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 56	100 do....... 16⅞
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st. San J. B'h. b3. 92⅜	500 do....... 17
	300 do......s3. 16⅞
5,000 Un. P. S F. b. c. 92	500 do....... 17
2,000 N. J. C. Con. b. c. 106¾	400 Illinois Cen. b. c. 100¾
50 Fourth Nat. Bank. 100¾	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 22⅞
10 Bank of N. Am.... 103⅛	1700 do....... 23
30 Mechanics' Bank. 149	100 do....... 22⅞
10 Del. & H. Canal... 119½	200 do......s3. 23
5 do....... 119¾	500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 61⅞
100 Mar. L. & Min. Assess. paid. b. c. 5	500 do....... 62
	500 do....... 62⅛
100 At. & P. Tel...b. c. 24	300 do......b3. 62¼
200 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 74⅜	3400 do....... 62⅛
900 do....... 74½	200 do....... 62
2200 do....... 74⅝	600 do......s3. 61⅞
100 do......b3. 74½	1300 do....... 61¾
100 do......c. 74⅝	600 do....... 61⅞
500 do....... 74¾	1700 do....... 62
400 do....... 74⅝	2000 do....... 62⅛
300 do......b3. 74½	400 do....... 62
500 do....... 74⅜	800 do....... 62⅛
700 do....... 74¼	1300 do......b3. 62⅛
2800 do....... 74⅛	2000 do....... 62¼
400 do....... 74⅝	500 do....... 62⅜
1900 do....... 74¾	1600 do....... 62½
600 do......b3. 73¾	800 do....... 62⅜
1600 do....... 74⅞	2200 do....... 62⅜
8600 do....... 75	30 N. J. Cen....b. c. 108¼
1500 do....... 75⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 102
1000 do......b3. 75	100 C. & Alt. b. c. s3. 102
10 American Ex....... 63½	200 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 50½
50 do......b. c. 63	100 Chic. & N.W. b. c. 36⅝
10 do......c. 63	200 do....... 36¾
100 United States Ex. 44	100 do....... 37
95 C. & Pitts. G'd. b. c. 88	100 do....... 37⅛
200 do....... 87⅞	100 do....... 37
1300 Pacific Mail. b. c. 33	100 do....... 37
2100 do....... 33⅛	200 do....... 36⅞
700 do......b3. 33¼	300 do....... 37
300 do....... 33⅛	200 do....... 37
200 do....... 33⅛	100 do......s3. 37
600 do......s3. 33	100 do....... 37¼
400 do......s3. 32⅞	100 C. & N.W. Pf. b. c. 51
2400 do....... 33	1200 do....... 51
400 do......b3. 33	1200 C., M. & St. P. b. c 29¾
1500 do....... 33⅛	200 do....... 30
300 Union Pac. b. c. c. 71	200 do....... 30¼
200 do....... 71	400 do....... 30⅛
100 do....... 70¾	100 do....... 30¼
800 do....... 70⅝	400 do....... 30⅛
500 do......c. 70½	100 do....... 30
400 do....... 70½	100 do......s3. 30⅛
100 do....... 71	100 C., M. & S.P.Pf. b. c. 52½
100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 64	50 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 52½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Mor. & E. Con. 102½	100 Erie Railway..s3. 17
3,000 Erie 1st....... 102	600 do....... 17
5,500 Erie 5th....... 90	400 do....... 16⅞
100 Union Pacific....... 70⅞	200 do......s3. 16¾
600 do....... 71	100 do......c. 16⅞
200 do....... 71⅛	100 do......s3. 16⅞
200 do....... 71	200 do......b3. 17
1600 Western Union....... 75	500 Lake Shore....... 62⅝
200 do......b3. 75⅛	1800 do....... 62¾
1200 do....... 75	800 do....... 62⅞
1800 do......s3. 75	6700 do....... 62¾
1200 do....... 75	1900 do....... 62⅞
300 do......b3. 75	100 do......s3. 62¾
1900 do....... 74⅞	3500 do....... 62⅞
100 do......b3. 74⅞	5500 do......b3. 62⅞
600 do......s3. 74¾	3000 do....... 63
300 do....... 74⅞	800 do....... 63⅛
1800 do....... 75	1500 do......b3. 63
300 do......b3. 75	2000 do....... 63¼
3000 do....... 75⅛	1700 do....... 63
1500 do....... 75⅛	2800 do....... 63⅛
3000 do......b3. 75⅛	800 do....... 63¼
200 North-western... 37⅜	2700 do....... 63⅜
100 do....... 37¼	1000 do....... 63¼
100 do....... 37½	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 50½
100 do......b3. 37½	100 St. Paul....... 30⅝
100 Pacific Mail....... 33⅛	200 do....... 30½
100 do....... 33¼	500 do....... 30⅝
100 do....... 33⅛	200 Ohio & Miss....... 23¼
200 do....... 33	300 do....... 23⅜
300 do....... 32⅞	100 do......b3. 23½
20 do....... 33	1000 do....... 23½
100 do......b3. 33	300 do....... 23⅝
300 N. Y. C. & Hud... 103	400 do....... 23¾
100 Rock Island....... 102¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 5s Coupons, 1881....... 117⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 52	1000 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 64
5,000 N. C. 6s, Old, J. & J....... 20½	700 do....... 63⅞
	2100 do....... 63¾
500 do....... 22	5000 do......s3. 63⅝
10,000 Harlem 1st 7s, C....... 110	1600 do....... 63¾
	2200 do....... 63⅝
1,000 T. & W. 2d...b. c. 56	2500 do......s3. 63½
200 At. & Pac. Tel...b. c. 24	500 do....... 63⅝
75 Amer. Ex.....b. c. 63¼	800 do....... 63⅜
500 N. Y. C. & Hud...b. c. 104	1600 do......s3. 63⅜
300 Harlem R. R...b. c. 135	900 do....... 63½
900 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 75⅛	700 do......s3. 63⅜
1000 do....... 75¼	1700 do......s3. 63⅜
300 do....... 75⅛	500 do....... 63¼
1300 do....... 75	500 do....... 63⅛
100 do......b3. 75	2000 do....... 63
1500 do....... 74⅞	1500 do....... 62⅞
1200 do....... 74¾	500 do......s3. 62¾
1800 do....... 74⅝	300 Union Pac....b. c. 70⅞
300 Erie Railway. b. c. 16⅞	300 do....... 71
400 do....... 17	100 do....... 71⅛
500 do......s3. 16⅞	400 do....... 71¼
100 do....... 16¾	700 do....... 71⅜
100 do....... 16⅝	600 do....... 71½
1100 do....... 16⅞	100 do....... 71⅝
300 P.M.S.S.Co. b. c. b3. 33	300 do....... 71¾
400 do....... 32⅞	100 do....... 71⅞
400 do....... 32⅝	700 do....... 72
100 do......b3. 32⅝	100 do....... 71⅞
2700 do....... 32½	100 do....... 71¾
400 do....... 32⅝	200 do....... 71⅝
800 do....... 32⅜	1100 C. & N. W...b. c. 37½
700 do....... 32⅜	300 do......c. 37½
900 do....... 32½	400 do......s3. 37⅜
100 do....... 32⅝	100 do....... 37⅛
500 do....... 32⅝	100 do......b3. 37¼
200 do....... 32½	100 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 102⅝
1800 do......s3. 32⅜	500 do....... 102⅝
150 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 64	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 30¾
300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23¾	100 do....... 30⅞
700 do....... 23⅝	100 do....... 30¾
200 do......s3. 23½	100 do....... 30⅝
200 do....... 23⅝	200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 54
400 do....... 23¾	100 do....... 53¾
300 do....... 23⅝	200 Tol. Wab. & W. b. c. 9⅝
300 do....... 23½	50 P., F.W. & C. G. b. c. 98½
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 50½	100 Chicago & Alton. 102

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$35,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65....... 120¾	100 Rock Island..... 102⅜
	1300 Lake Shore....... 62⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67....... 125⅛	1500 do....... 63
	1000 do......s3. 62⅞
18,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 52	350 do....... 63
1,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 52	1000 do....... 62⅞
60 Adams Express.. 100	100 do......b10. 62⅞
1200 Western Union. 74⅞	900 do......s3. 62⅞
50 do....... 74⅝	2000 do......s3. 62¾
1500 do....... 74½	500 do....... 62⅞
700 do....... 74⅝	800 do....... 63
500 do......s3. 74¼	1700 do....... 63⅛
2000 do....... 74⅜	500 do....... 63
200 do......s3. 74⅜	100 Pittsburg....... 88½
200 do....... 74¼	100 do....... 88⅛
3000 do....... 74⅛	100 Toledo & Wab.... 9¼
2400 do....... 74¼	700 North-west...s3. 37¼
100 do......s3. 74¼	200 do....... 37⅛
500 Erie Railway...b3. 16⅞	100 do......b3. 36⅞
1100 do....... 16¾	900 do....... 36¾
200 do......s3. 16¾	200 North-west. Pf.. 50½
200 Union Pacific.. 71⅛	200 do......s10. 50
800 Pacific Mail.. 32¾	100 do....... 50½
1500 do....... 32⅝	100 St. Paul....... 30½
700 do....... 32½	100 do....... 30¼
100 do......b3. 32⅜	100 do....... 30⅛
600 do....... 32⅝	300 do....... 30¼
200 do......b3. 32¼	1100 Ohio & Miss..... 23½
400 do....... 32¼	13 Reno 2d Pref..s3. 57

FRIDAY, June 11—P. M.

The railroad war continues to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion in financial circles, and rumors were flying about all day in regard to the matter, the bears insisting that Mr. Garrett's cry is still for war, while the more conservative elements in speculation confidently asserted that a few days at furthest would see the end of the ruinous struggle. During the afternoon an upward impulse was imparted to speculation by the statement that Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had arrived in this City, and would this evening hold a conference with Messrs. Scott and Vanderbilt, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with a view of arriving, if possible, at a satisfactory settlement of pending differences. President Jewett, of the Erie Road, it is understood, will act as arbitrator. The exact character of the powers conferred upon Mr. King remains somewhat in doubt, but it is to be earnestly hoped that Mr. Garrett has clothed him with all the authority necessary to bring about a termination of the controversy that will be satisfactory to all the parties immediately concerned, and which must inure to the benefit of the general trade and industries of the country, which have been so injuriously affected by the struggle and the consequent depreciation in railroad securities and values generally which it has involved. In some quarters the assertions of President Garrett in his address to the stockholders of the company, published in this morning's papers, claiming that the Baltimore and Ohio Company has not suffered any material damage from the railroad war, and that the financial condition is as prosperous as ever, are regarded as indicative of an intention on the part of that gentleman to prolong the contest indefinitely; but, on the other hand, experienced speculators are aware that a flourish of trumpets of this kind has not unfrequently, in the history of the Stock Exchange, been the prelude to a cessation of hostilities. The supposition that the negotiations may be interfered with by the feelings of animosity alleged to exist between Presidents Scott and Garrett is unworthy of consideration, for there can be little doubt that these gentlemen will be influenced in this matter by the interests of the corporations which they respectively control, rather than by any personal differences. The widest changes were in Lake Shore, which advanced from 61¼ to 64, reacted to 62¾, and closed at 63⅛. Union Pacific advanced from 70½ to 72, and Pacific Mail from 32⅜ to 33⅜, with closing transactions at 70½ and 32¾. North-western common rose from 36¼ to 37¼, and closed at 36¾, the preferred selling at 51@50½. St. Paul was noticeably weak, declining from 30⅞ to 29¾ for the common and from 54 to 52½ for the preferred; but subsequently recovered and finally reacted a fraction. Erie was weak and declined to 16½ on the break at London, the last sales being at 16¾. New-York Central opened at 103 and later sold at 104. Western Union advanced from 73¾ to 75¼, Rock Island from 101¾ to 102½, and Ohio and Mississippi from 22½ to 23¾, without any important reaction except in the case of the first named, which sold down to 74 and closed at 74¼. The transactions for the day reached 285,000 shares, the dealings at times having been attended with considerable animation. Lake Shore led in point of activity, followed by Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Erie.

The money market was without quotable change, call loans being still abundant at 2@2½ ₱ cent., and discounts ranging at 3½ to 5 ₱ cent., according to the time the paper has to run.

The foreign advices reported money easy at London, three months' discounts in the open market being quoted at 3 3-16 ₱ cent., or 5-16 below the bank rate. Consols firmer at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account. American securities were firm, closing as follows: Old 1865s, 106½@106¾; 1867s, 109½@109¾; 10-40s, 104⅜@104½, and New 5s, 103¼@103½. Erie declined from 14½ to 13⅝, and closed at 14⅛. Foreign exchange was decidedly firmer to-day, both for long and demand bills, the supply of which continues light. Prime bankers' sixty days' sterling, sold at $4 87@$4 87¼, and demand at $4 90@$4 90¼, with indications at the close that the latter will be advanced to-morrow. The scarcity of bills naturally impels the outflow of specie, particularly as large amounts of bonds under the sixteenth call, interest on which ceased to-day, have arrived from Europe. Thus, to-day the Treasury paid out $2,620,000 on this account, the great bulk of which will be shipped to Europe to-morrow. The total engagements of specie for Saturday's steamers are $2,700,000, of which Von Hoffman & Co. ship $1,200,000; Brown Brothers and Belmont & Co., $500,000 each; and Drexel, Morgan & Co. and the Merchants' Bank of Canada, $250,000 each, while it is likely that some of these firms may send out additional amounts to bring the export up to $3,000,000. These considerations had very little weight in the Gold Room, the market having been quiet, although a shade firmer, with sales at 116⅝@116¾@116⅞, closing at the highest price. Cash Gold was easy at 1@2 ₱ cent. for carrying. At the close, however, 2 ₱ cent. was paid for use.

Government bonds were dull but firm, closing with comparatively few offers. In railroad bonds there was an advance of 1 ₱ cent. in Erie firsts, which sold at 102. Third and fifth were steady at 103 and 90, respectively. Central Pacifics advanced to 104⅛, Union Pacific firsts to 103⅜, and sinking funds to 92. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds declined to 81⅞. State bonds were firm for Missouri long 6s at 103, and weak and lower for Tennessees, which declined to 52 on unfavorable rumors in regard to the July interest.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day were $1,285,290, and the amount marketed, $1,037,966. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1, this year, are $52,597,973, and the total amount marketed, $53,381,439.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,477,887 77
Gold payments	2,907,057 95
Gold balance	46,683,201 36
Currency receipts	1,897,168 78
Currency payments	1,290,053 79
Currency balance	47,758,043 74
Customs	210,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 11.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	118	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coup	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	125	125⅛
American Gold	116⅝	116⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87	$4 87@$4 87¼
New-York Central	103	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	102	102½
Pacific Mail	32⅞	32¾
St. Paul Common	30½	30¼
St. Paul Preferred	54	53¾
Western Union	73⅞	74¼
Union Pacific	70⅝	71½
Lake Shore	61½	63⅛
Wabash and Toledo	9¼	9¼
North-western Common	36½	36⅞
North-western Preferred	51½	50½
Delaware and Lackawanna	117¼	117¼
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108¼
Panama	131	131
Erie	17⅜	16¾
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	23½
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	134	135

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	103	1,235
Harlem	135	135	300
Erie	17	16½	27,400
Lake Shore	64	61¼	107,000
Wabash	9⅜	9¼	300
North-western	37½	36¼	13,800
North-western Preferred	51	50½	1,800
Rock Island	102½	101¾	2,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30⅞	29¾	9,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	54	53½	1,200
Pittsburg	88⅛	87⅞	400
Del., Lack. and Western	117½	117¼	300
Michigan Central	64	64	150
Illinois Central	101	100¾	400
Union Pacific	72	70½	7,300
Chicago and Alton	102	102	200
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	22½	9,000
Missouri Pacific	50¾	50½	500
Western Union	75¼	73¾	67,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	24	24	500
Pacific Mail	33⅜	32⅜	34,500
Mariposa (A. Pd.)	5	5	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	63¼	63¼	145
United States Express	44	44	100
Total sales			285,630

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅛	122¾	5-20s, '65, n., c.	123⅞	124
6s, 1881, r.	120¾	121	5-20s, 1867, r.	120¾	121
6s, 1881, c.	125⅝	125⅞	5-20s, 1867, c.	125	125⅛
5-20s, 1862, r.	118	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	120¾	121
5-20s, 1862, c.	118	118½	5-20s, 1868, c.	125½	125¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	118⅜	118⅞	10-40s, r.	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1864, c.	118¾	119	10-40s, c.	119	119¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	120½	120¾	5s, 1881, r.	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	122¼	122¾	5s, 1881, c.	117⅞	118
5-20s, '65, n., r.	120½	120¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $7,000 for interest and $2,791,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$34,326,000
Gold balances	2,093,659
Currency balances	2,451,284

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,649,030
Currency balances	3,032,809
Gold exchanges	5,465,678
Gold balances	648,765

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund'd. 28	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91. 122
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 12	N. Y. 5s, Gold, '75... 115
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 12	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20¼
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 12	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 20
California 7s....... 117	N. C. N. C. R. J. & J. 51
Connecticut 6s...... 107	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O. 51
Georgia 7s, new bds. 94	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 38
Georgia 7s, Gld. bds. 94	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O 38
Indiana 5s....... 101	N. C. Fun'g Act, '66. 12
Illinois C. 6s, '77.... 101	N. C. Fun'g Act, '68. 11½
Illinois C. 6s, '79.... 101	N. C. n. bds., J. & J. 11
Illinois War Loan... 102	N. C. n. bds., A. & O. 10
Kentucky 6s....... 102	N. C. spl. tax, class 1. 4
Louisiana 6s....... 37	N. C. spl. tax, class 2. 3½
Louisiana new bds.. 37	N. C. spl. tax, class 3. 3½
La. 6s, new Fl'g Dbt. 36½	Ohio 6s, '75....... 102
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 37	Ohio 6s, '81....... 105
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 37	Ohio 6s, '86....... 108
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 25	Rhode Island 6s.... 107
Michigan 6s, '78-9.... 105½	S. C. 6s....... 34
Michigan 6s, '83.... 107	S. C. Jan. and July.. 34
Michigan 7s, '90.... 110	S. C. April and Oct.. 34
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 102½	S. C. Fun'g Act, '66. 32
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 102½	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 32¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 102¾	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 33
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 102⅛	S. C. 7s, '88....... 32¼
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 102	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 5½
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 102	Tenn. 6s, old....... 52½
Fd'g bds. due in '94-5. 102½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.. 52
L'g bds. due '81 to '91 in. 102½	Tenn. 6s, new series. 52½
H. & St. J. due '75.. 102½	Texas 10s, '76....... 103
H. & St. J. due '76.. 102½	Virginia 6s, old....... 37
H. & St. J. due '86.. 102	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 37
H. & St. J. due '87.. 102	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 37
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n. 108½	Va. 6s, Consol bonds. 64¼
N. Y. C. B'ty L'n... 108½	Va. 6s., ex-mat'd c.... 58½
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75. 112	Va. 6s, Cons., 2d ser. 45½
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77. 113	Va. 6s., Def'd bonds. 8¾
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78. 114	Dist. Col., 3-65s, 1924. 73⅝
N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87. 116	

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 11, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Leather, sides	6,081
Beans, bbls	19	Pea-nuts, bags	162
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	179
Copper, bbls	251	Sp'ts. Turp., bbls	18
Copper, cakes	180	Rice, pks	110
Cotton, bales	1,836	Beef, pks	104
Flour, bbls	11,533	Pork, pks	413
Wheat, bushels	99,433	Cut-meats, pks	1,087
Corn, bushels	24,800	Lard, tcs	50
Oats, bushels	56,328	Butter, pks	2,834
Malt, bushels	2,500	Cheese, pks	8,771
C. S. Oil, bbls	135	Skins, bales	22
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Stearine, pks	70
Candles, pks	60	Starch, pks	678
Eggs, bbls	2,254	Tallow, pks	19
Grease, pks	6	Tobacco, hhds	587
Hemp, bales	45	Tobacco, pks	582
Hides, bales	835	Wool, bales	628
Molasses, bbls	47	Whisky, bbls	293
Moss, bales	131		

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower and irregular for early delivery on a very moderate movement, chiefly for export and spinning purposes. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,468 bales, (of which 679 bales were on last evening,) including 802 bales to shippers, 600 bales to spinners, and 66 bales to speculators. The unfavorable advices from Liverpool and the encouraging crop reports operated against values....For forward delivery, the business has been again quite active, but under a decided pressure to realize prices have further receded 5-16c. The later dealings indicated a rally of 1-16c. ₱ lb. closing, however, barely steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bales, (of which 5,300 bales were on last evening, and 36,700 bales were to-day, with 8,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 7-32c.@15 9-32c.; July, 15 7-32c.; August, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; September, 15 9-32c.; October, 15 1-32c.; November, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; December, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; January, 15c.@15 1-32c.; February, 15 5-32c.@15 7-32c.; March, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; April at 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; May at 15¾c.@15 13-16c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,836 bales, of which 722 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,581 bales, against 2,120 bales same day last week, and for the week 13,907 bales, against 12,834 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,409,705 bales, against 3,691,778 bales same time previous year....Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 25,333 bales; to the Continent, 6,318 bales. Stock in New-York, 132,309 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 266,571 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—More demand has been noted for shipping grades of State and Western Flour at steady prices, mainly for good extras, in lots, for the London market, though in part for very choice do., (part City Mill product,) for the West Indies and South America. Apart from which feature a comparatively slow movement has been reported, with trade and family extras rather more urgently offered at the ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 19,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 60; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 85, with fancy quoted higher; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 05 from store and delivered; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 65; City Mills Extra at $5 15@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 15, mainly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 65; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 10@$5 90, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 9,500 bbls. shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations, of which were 3,000 bbls. Extra State, 2,500 bbls. in store at $5 and 500 bbls. delivered at $5 05; 1,500 bbls. Extra Milwaukee at $5@$5 10; 1,500 bbls. low grade Minnesota Extra at current rates; 1,000 bbls. very choice do., to arrive, at $5 90 for shipment, and 1,900 bbls. City Mill Extras....Southern Flour steady, but quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 725 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$4 90 for Superfine, $5@$6 for poor to very choice Shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and unsettled....Rye Flour has been quite moderately sought after, at from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Cornmeal has been in moderate request within the range of from $3 60@$4 20 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again in very active demand, almost wholly for export, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant for prime to choice. The main business has been in No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, and to arrive soon, No. 2 North-west, in store, and No. 2 Chicago, afloat. Winter Wheat has been also held more confidently, on lighter offering and a somewhat better inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 297,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 21 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 21 for prime Sheboygan and Minnesota, afloat, prompt delivery, and $1 20½ for prime, (32,000 bushels to arrive within two weeks;) $1 14@$1 15 for prime to strictly choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat and to arrive soon; $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 12, in store, for shipment; $1 12 for good No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat and to arrive soon; $1 12 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, prompt delivery; $1 10@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 34 for choice Amber Western, in store, for export; and, within the previous range, (nominally,) for Red and White do. Strictly prime No. 1 Spring has been much less freely offered for prompt and forward delivery. For forward delivery, Spring Wheat has been in fair request, but the materially advanced prices claimed have been against active operations....New Corn has advanced fully 1c. a bushel, on active demand, in good part for home use. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels at 78c.@81c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 79c.@81c., afloat—80c.@82c. for about good to choice, in store; 82c.@83c. for sailing-vessel grades of do., afloat; 83c.@85c. for good to choice do., car lots; 83c.@86c. for about fair to prime new Yellow Western. Old Mixed Western Corn has been much more freely dealt in, most on export account, at an improvement of ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel, with sales reported of 100,000 bushels Prime, in store, at 84½c.@85c., chiefly at 85c., ₱ bushel....Rye and Barley dull at about previous prices....Barley Malt held firmly, but inactive....Oats have been in moderate demand at rather easier prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 42,000 bushels at 71c.@73c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 72c.@73c., afloat, the latter an extreme; 73c.@76c. for White Western; and 72½c. for prime Mixed Canada, afloat....Feed has been moderately active, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of $21@$32 as extremes ₱ ton....Bale Hay continues in fair request. Shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 50c.@55c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in demand within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@80c. ₱ 100 lb.

MOLASSES—The movements in the invoice line have been very moderate. The demand from refiners and the jobbing interest has been tame, and the bidding generally very low and unsatisfactory, the market closing quite irregularly, with 36c. reported as the best bid, and 38c. asked for 50 test Muscovado. Sales have been made of 155 pchs., 53 hhds., and 29 bbls. Antigua, for refining, at 36c.; and 667 hhds., 46 tcs., and 31 bbls. Trinidad, in good part for shipment, on private terms. The business in foreign and in New-Orleans, in a jobbing way, has been unusually light within the previous nominal range....Syrups dull, heavy, and wholly unsettled....Of Sugar-house Molasses, sales have been reported from Philadelphia of 1,700 hhds. on the materially reduced basis of 21c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Have been moderately active and steady in a jobbing way, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, but dull, within the range of from $1 75@$1 85 for common to good strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 80@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 300 bbls. No. 1, part at $3 75 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been in light demand on the basis of $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, with merchantable quoted at the close at 32½c., which should have been the closing quotation yesterday, for full lots, ₱ gallon. Sales 125 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been without much show of animation, yet quoted steady. Linseed, Lard, and Menhaden Oils have been in light demand within our range. Cotton-seed-oil generally dull: Refined Yellow depressed and irregular. Olive-oil inactive. Red and Palm Oils wanted and held more confidently. Most other kinds dull. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@66c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Bleached Whale, 72½c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15, for good to prime, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 72½c.@77½c.; Linseed-oil, 63c.@65c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 16@$1 20, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 37c.@38c., for Sound Oil; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 55c.@60c.; Yellow do., 63c.@67c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@72½c.; and White, 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 17c.@23c.; Tallow-oil, 80c.@90c.; Cod, 65c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 75c.@$1 20; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10½c.@14c.; Tanner's Oil, 42c.@44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and quoted weak at 6⅝c.@6⅝c., in bulk, for June deliveries, and 9⅝c.@9½c. in shipping order....Refined has been in less demand and lower. June deliveries quoted at 12⅞c.@13c. Sales 3,000 bbls., deliverable by July 1, at 13c....Refined in cases, 18c.@19c....Naphtha, 8¾c., for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at the close at 12¾c.@12⅞c. Sales 3,000 bbls., deliverable by June 25, at 13c....At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled, and at the close quoted lower, influenced by the less favorable Western advices. Demand fair at the current figures. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 80@$19 90; 200 bbls. Prime Mess at $18 75; and 200 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 for fancy....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess, June options, at $19 75; 250 bbls. do., July, at $19 80; 1,250 bbls. do., August, at $19 85@$19 95, closing at $19 90 bid....Dressed Hogs have been less active, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet since our last at about previous prices, with sales reported of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 25 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11½c.; 75 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 11½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock on the basis of the quotations given in our last....Bacon dull and somewhat nominal; City Long Clear, 11⅝c....Lard has been attracting very little attention for early delivery, and has been quoted lower. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13¾c.; 25 tcs. choice do. at 14c.; small lots of City do. at 13c.@13⅛c. No. 1 City within the range of 12½c.@12⅝c., with Refined, for the Continent, quoted at 13¾c., and West India grades at 13c....For forward delivery a fairly active movement has been reported, prices yielding materially during the day, but closing more steadily. And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 750 tcs. Western Steam. June options, at 13¾c.; do., July, at 13 13-16c.@14c., closing at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., and 4,000 tcs. do., August, at 13¾c.@14⅛c., closing firmly at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in light request at previous prices. We quote on the basis of $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₱ bbl. Sales 100 bbls., in lots....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in more demand at from $18@$19 for very good to choice. Sales 150 bbls. at the latter rate....Butter has been quoted steady, with prime to choice grades in demand. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 22c.@27c. for fair to choice; New Western at 15c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice ₱ lb. And old Butter (nominally) thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails from 13c.@18c. for poor to very good old State and near-by products; 10c.@13c. for ordinary to very good old Western....Cheese has been fairly active and held generally with firmness. Best makes wanted at quotations. We quote: New Cheese at 5c.@12½c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, and 4c.@11c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been in less request within the range of 18c.@20½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 18½c.@20c. for good to strictly choice marks, ₱ dozen.

RICE—Has been in very slack request throughout, with Carolina fair ordinary to choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 37½; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 50@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$3, (with sales of 1,000 bags within this range;) and Patna, free, at $6 50@$7, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, on a moderate movement, on refining account. Sales have been made of 371 hhds. low fair refining Cuba at 8 1-16c.; 354 hhds. and 60 bxs. Centrifugal at 9⅜c., and 100 hhds. and 380 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Also 400 hhds. refining Cuba and Molasses Sugar, (rumored,) on private terms....We quote Refining Cuba at 8¼c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, partly on export account, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in good request, but held above the views of buyers, checking transactions. Sales have been reported of equal to 165,000 lb. at 8⅞c. for prime; also 40 tcs. at 9⅛c....Stearine has been very quiet, with Western quoted at 15c.@15¼c. for prime, and 15½c. for choice. Sales, 50 tcs., about fair, at 14¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been light, and values have been quoted weak and irregular. Sales, 2,600 half-chests Green and 1,400 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in more demand and held with firmness, with sales reported since our last of 350 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10¼c.@22½c.; 47 cases 1872-73 New-York Seed Leaf at 8c.; 600 cases 1872-73 Pennsylvania, part at 8c.@15c.; 141 cases 1872-73 Wisconsin at 6½c.@8¼c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@45c.; and 300 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15 ₱ lb....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 87½c.@90c.; good, 92½c.@$1; fine, $1 10@$1 25. And Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ₱ lb....Manufactured Tobacco has been salable and firm, with Black, common to fine, quoted steady at 18c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 20; sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL—Has been less confidently sought after in the local market, for manufacturing, as well as on trade account, and has been quoted generally as rather favoring buyers. The offerings of new clip have been increasing, and more urgency has been apparent on the part of receivers to place supplies, particularly of other than desirable grades of Texas, which latter have been offered with reserve and at rates above the views of purchasers. Domestic Fleece has been slow of sale. Domestic Pulled of medium and low grade has been in more favor than the better qualities. Foreign Wool in quite moderate request. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 23,500 lb. Domestic Fleece, part at 44c.@51c.; 10,000 lb. Unwashed do. at 35c. for fine; 163 bales and 36,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c.; 50 bales Shearing on private terms; 50 bags and 14,000 lb. Scoured, part at 63½c.@65c.; 40 bales Combing Pulled at 54½c.; 11,000 lb. Combing and 15,000 lb. Kentucky Delaine on private terms; 10 bales Lamb's Pulled, also on private terms; 1,000 lb. California Lamb's at 26c.; 2,000 lb. California Buck's at 22½c.; 14,500 lb. Georgia, mainly at 40c.; 5,000 lb. West Virginia at 52c.; 81,000 lb. Texas at 21c.@34c.; 23,000 lb. California Fall at 17½c.@21c.; 676 bales and 161,000 lb. California Spring at 25c.@35c.; 15 bales East India on private terms; 131 bales Cape at 35c.; 150 bales Australian at 48½c.@51c.; 1,500 lb. Domestic Noils at 35c., and 10 bales Creola Sheep skins on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been moderately active, but at somewhat variable rates. Grain room has been offered less freely, especially by steam, and has been quoted stronger. Cotton room has been inquired for, but the bids have been ruling low and the movement has been impeded. The offerings of Flour and Refined Sugar have been more liberal, at steady figures, the former mainly for London. Provision room has been moderately sought after at about late quotations. In the chartering line the feature has been the continued comparatively free call for tonnage suited to the Grain trade, at full rates, partly for the Continent. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have also been in fair request at essentially unaltered figures. Ship-owners have not been very urgent in their offerings of accommodation for early use. Tonnage for Lumber and Tobacco trades have attracted less attention. Vessels for long voyages have been rather more inquired for, but the bids have been unsatisfactory, thus checking negotiations. Tonnage for the Coal trade has been in quite moderate demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton (relet room) at 9-32d. ₱ lb., on which basis some further inquiry for accommodation was noted; 32,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 100 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, shipment of June 19, at 8½d. ₱ standard bushel; 4,200 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 45s.; 470 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; 20 tons Greaves at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. 4½d. ₱ 280 lb., and 3,500 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ₱ ton; also a Norwegian steam-ship, 1,316 tons net, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels on private terms, and 8,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₱ bushel; 2,500 bbls. Sugar at 32s. 6d., and 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 548 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Hull, by steam, 500 bbls. Sugar at 31s. 9d. ₱ ton....For Southampton, Plymouth, or Falmouth, an Italian bark, 616 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain at 5s. 7½d. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom direct, a brig, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, rumored at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., but rumor not confirmed....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. ₱ quarter....For the Continent direct, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, a Norwegian ship, 1,124 tons, hence, with about 6,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, a German bark, 811 tons, hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl., clearance of July 2....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s., and a British brig, 192 tons, with about 1,550 bbls. do., from do., at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, an American brig, hence, with Grain, &c., reported on private terms....For San Francisco, an American bark, 986 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND......June 14 | STATE OF NEVADA June 26
VADERLAND......July 8 | SWITZERLAND....July 20
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND......June 14 | SWITZERLAND.....June 26
NEDERLAND......July 8 | STATE OF NEVADA. July 20
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
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ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
CLARIBEL......June 19
ANDES......July 9
FOR PORT AU PRINCE, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and MARACAIBO:
ETNA......June 23
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ALPS......July —
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., June 16 | *CHINA......SAT., June 26
*SCYTHIA..WED., June 23 | *RUSSIA....WED., June 30
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC......SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER......Wed., July 14
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA
will sail from her Pier, No. 36 North River, for Glasgow and Belfast on WEDNESDAY NOON, June 16. For passage apply early. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE......THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND......THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, June 12, 12 M. | Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.
Erin, June 19, 3 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE......SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE......SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ......SATURDAY, July 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR HAVRE, WILL leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU......June 12 | RHEIN......June 26
MAIN......June 19 | ODER......July 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin......$100 gold.
Second cabin...... 60 gold.
Steerage...... 30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MANHATTAN......June 22, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN......July 6, at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA......Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.
VICTORIA......Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville...... 22 50
First-class passage to Augusta...... 20 00
First class to Albany...... 20 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 12
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 16
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO......Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, June 31
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO......Tuesday, June 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
ILLINOIS......June 10 | INDIANA......July 1
*KENILWORTH...June 17 | *ABBOTSFORD....July 8
PENNSYLVANIA...June 24 | OHIO......July 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
COLON......June 15, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
COLORADO......June 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
GEORGIA, Capt. CURTIS......THURSDAY, June 17
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED......TUESDAY, June 25
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

TRAVELERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the Hamburg Line, also the White Star Line of steamers are supplied with "Edson's Recording Steam Gauges," by which passengers are secured against disaster from carelessness of engineers in charge of steam. Abundant notice is given when steam pressure exceeds prescribed limits, and the tracings on the charts show what steam has been carried from hour to hour, night and day. These gauges are sold by M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855, *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*
To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.
Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family.
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

NEW-ENGLAND NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A Sea-side Music School. July 13 to Aug. 10.
For circulars, address E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

LAT., GR., MATH., ENG. LIT., SCIENCE—Dur. vacation. Address No. 45 Maiden lane.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY POSSESSING A TALENT for teaching desires a position for September in a school as assistant for English, French, and music, without salary for the first months, or as governess in a private family, at a small salary; references. Address Miss R., Box No. 125 *Times Office.*

A GRADUATE OF AN ENGLISH COLLEGE, with eight years' experience in teaching, (three in America,) is open to an engagement as teacher in a school or college. Address ZETA, Box No. 149 *Times Office.*

A TEACHER (MODERN LANGUAGES and drawing) of a well known school, wishes to pass his Summer vacation in the country as tutor with a first-class family. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001 New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, HAVING superior references, desires to make engagements for the Summer and Fall as visiting governess. Address Miss M. F. B., Box No. 320, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE J. WHITNEY, AS surviving Trustee for the bondholders of the Rochester Water-Works Company, against the ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY, the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, and others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled action, at a term of this court held at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in and for the County of Monroe, on the 29th day of May, 1872, and entered in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 15th day of June, 1872, and of the judgments of the General Term of this court, and of the Court of Appeals, in affirmance thereof, and of the order of this court, made June 3, 1875, appointing me Referee in the above action in the place of Edward A. Raymond, deceased, with the same powers and duties that were granted to and imposed upon the said Edward A. Raymond, by said judgment of foreclosure and sale, I, Daniel B. Beach, the Referee, authorized and appointed by the aforesaid judgments and order, to ascertain the amounts and the holders of the bonds of the defendant, the Rochester Water-Works Company, issued on or about the first day of March, 1867, and of the coupons thereon, which are now outstanding, and which bonds and coupons are secured by a mortgage from the said The Rochester Water-Works Company to the plaintiff and George H. Mumford, dated April 8, 1867, the foreclosure and sale whereof has been decreed by the judgments aforesaid, and who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale therein ordered and the amounts due and to become due thereon, and report the same to this court;

Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of said judgments, hereby required to produce or have before me, as such Referee, at my office, No. 105 Powers' block, in the City of Rochester aforesaid, on the 25th day of August, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., the said bonds or coupons, and to make proof before me of their ownership thereof, and the amount due, owing, and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively, for principal and interest. Also, that all persons not presenting or proving such bonds and coupons before me, as such Referee, within the time limited in this notice, will be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises in said judgments decreed, and from any interest therein.—Dated June 8, 1875.
DANIEL B. BEACH, Referee.
COGSWELL & PERKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DUDLEY S. STEELE and NATHAN W. CONDICT, JR., against L. NAPOLEON LAROCHELLE and CHARLES A. SCOTT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Complaint not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Duane street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest on two hundred and seventy-five dollars from the first day of November, 1874, and with interest on seven hundred dollars from the nineteenth day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1875.
DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1875. DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN B. THOMPSON, William M. Prichard, and J. Lee Smith, as Executors, &c., of William D. Thompson, deceased, vs. OLIVER HOLDEN and J. E. SIMPSON.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above action, on the 15th day of May, 1875, I, the Referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 21st day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer, fifteen (15) bonds of the Portland Dry Dock and Warehouse Company.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1875. WILLIAM THARP, Referee.
EDWARD H. HAWKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 7 Wall st. je5-law3wSa*

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.) Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

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New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

A "Member of Plymouth Church" writes to inform us that the jury in the Beecher case will certainly give a verdict for the defendant, and that THE TIMES will then hasten to declare its belief in Mr. BEECHER'S innocence, and rejoice over it more violently than any other paper. Our correspondent seems to be a very knowing person, and as we have long been looking out for some one who can foresee future events with certainty, we should be glad to give him an engagement in our office. He might save us some trouble—for instance, he could perhaps tell us who will win the next Presidential election. We would not venture to question his prediction about the jury, but we recommend him not to be so sure about THE TIMES. We have been in a minority before now, and have withstood even more powerful organizations than that of Plymouth Church. And we can promise our friend the "Member" that, when this trial is over, we shall express our opinion about it, without the slightest regard to the terrific threats which he and his fellow-members have been hurling at our devoted heads for weeks past.

Mr. BEACH is certainly showing the counsel in the Beecher case how to make a speech. He talks like a man—not like a dreary essayist or like a machine. How does TRACY'S hum-drum manuscript, or Mr. PORTER'S volley of street-slang, compare with this plain and simple address? It almost seems sometimes as though the art of making a good speech were dead. Public speakers make such elaborate preparations for their work that they lose their heads altogether, and forget that they are addressing sensible men and women of the nineteenth century. Mr. BEACH'S speech is that of a man who has not crammed himself with a pack of dreary quotations until he cannot see out of his eyes, but who attends to the plain matter-of-fact business before him. Whoever may win the case, the plaintiff's counsel will, beyond all doubt, carry off the forensic honors of this ontest.

The New-York *Tribune*—"the leading American journal"—is suddenly seized with a fit of virtue. It is quite shocked at the guilt of TWEED. Rather late in the day to break out in that particular spot; but who is there among TWEED'S old friends and supporters who does not take a kick at him now? The *Tribune* is also very wrath—five years after date—at the proposition which was once made to erect a statue to TWEED. It is scornful, in its way, at the expense of certain persons who subscribed toward this statue. "The best of us," it says, "make mistakes sometimes about the character of public men, but there never was any mistake about TWEED. His dishonesty was notorious." Quite so—and yet the *Tribune*, at the very time this statue was proposed, wrote thus of TWEED:

"*We make no opposition to Mr. Tweed's bill, and counsel none. Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Oakey Hall are expensive, but capable, and we could afford to pay them* $1,000,000 *per annum each.*"

Was it worse for a man to put his name down for $50 toward a statue of the "Boss" than for an "editor" to support him with might and main in a newspaper? Even when we openly charged the leaders of the Ring with being thieves, and proved it, the *Tribune* still gave them all the aid and comfort it could. We make one more quotation from its editorial columns:

"It is tolerably well known that the *Tribune* believes in libel suits. We respectfully suggest to Messrs. OAKEY HALL and RICHARD CONNOLLY that this is a good time for one. Newspapers are not licensed defamers, and the man who, being grossly libeled on a matter of sufficient importance, and in a quarter sufficiently respectable, neglects to punish the libeler in the legal way, fails of his duty to society as well as to himself. Messrs. OAKEY HALL and RICHARD CONNOLLY cannot honorably neglect now to bring a libel suit against THE NEW-YORK TIMES. * * * The managers of THE TIMES are known and responsible. If they have grossly defamed the Mayor and Controller, they should be proceeded against criminally, and brought to trial forthwith. We await the action of Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY with earnest solicitude."

Is it not a very pretty sight to see a newspaper which thus did TWEED'S dirty work in 1871, turning round in 1875 and assailing men who were far less instrumental in keeping up the Ring than it was itself? Humbug and hypocrisy seem to be tolerably successful in this world. If poor old TWEED reads the moralizings of his former supporter, he will perhaps be reminded of that shrewd old Hindoo proverb which says, "The meanest reptiles sometimes crawl to the top of the highest towers."

It will be seen from details given in another column, that the preparations for deepening and widening the channel of Hell Gate are being steadily prosecuted with a view to the great explosion with which this part of the enterprise will close on July 4, 1876. The work has been prosecuted amid many discouragements—chief among which has been the inadequate appropriations allowed by Congress. The average number of men employed during the last two years in and around the subaqeous galleries, has not exceeded 150, but the new air-drill, which can perforate thirty feet of rock in eight hours, seems to have come in opportunely to supplement the lack of manual labor. So far, the conduct of the work has been equally remarkable for efficiency and success and for strict economy, and its final completion will be a monument to the engineering skill of Gen. NEWTON and all who have been prominently associated with it.

It has been discovered that the provisions of the Repaving of Streets bill, passed at the late legislative session, cannot take effect till next year. The half million of dollars annually allotted for this work must be paid out of the Tax Levy, but as the appropriations for the year have long since been fixed, and cannot now be legally increased, the repaving of down-town thoroughfares must wait. There is at least one compensation to be set against this legislative blunder. The unscrupulous demagogues who at present control the Board of Aldermen will not have the chance of deciding how the work is to be done, or of manipulating the job with a view to their own re-election. The authorization of this important improvement might fall into better hands; it could hardly fall into worse.

We publish to-day some very interesting details of the methods for detecting fraud and rectifying blunders now in operation in the New-York Post Office. Nothing can be more unjust than to charge the chief responsibility for lost or miscarried letters on Post-office employes. The facts narrated in our news columns may help to disabuse the minds of people who are subject to the general misconception which prevails on this point. The negligence of business men themselves, and the dishonesty of their clerks or messengers, give rise to nine-tenths of the complaints which reach the Post Office in regard to the non-delivery of mercantile correspondence. It is not a pleasant subject of contemplation to hear of office boys destroying letters for the sake of the stamps attached to them, or of the money supposed to be inside. But the extent to which this species of dishonesty has been found to exist ought to lead to the more careful selection of Post Office messengers by the business community generally. Our readers will peruse the article in question to very little purpose, if they do not find in it ample testimony to the unflagging energy and great executive ability of Postmaster JAMES. There is probably no better organized branch of the public service at the present moment than the New-York Post Office. Considering the enormous difficulties under which it has been raised to its present high state of perfection, and in spite of which still further improvements in its administration are being effected, it is hardly possible to overrate the obligations which our postal system owes to Col. JAMES.

The interest in the Jerome Park Race-meeting will reach its culminating point to-day. The great three-year-old contest of the season—the Belmont Stakes—is the second race on the programme, and will bring into the field the finest array of thoroughbreds ever seen on an American race-course. Fourteen starters are expected to enter the struggle for the blue ribbon of the turf, and as the stake is worth at least $5,000, there will be substantial profit as well as glory earned by the winner. Mr. MCGRATH is to run his three fine colts *Chesapeake, Aristides,* and *Calvin,* and is supposed to have the race pretty much at his mercy. But even with so strong a representation as this, the McGrath stable will be put upon its mettle with competitors so dangerous as Mr. CHAMBERLIN'S *Tom Ochiltree,* Mr. BELMONT'S *Matador* and *Rhadamanthus,* and Mr. LORILLARD'S *Sangara* and *James A.* The Jockey Club Handicap, which closed with twenty-six entries, only finds three horses who accept the weights. This is not a very satisfactory testimony to the efficiency of the approved system of handicapping, but as two of the starters are *Wild Idle* and *Preakness,* the race cannot fail to be a fine one.

WHO OWN CORPORATE PROPERTY?

To one who is accustomed to the old-fashioned theory of corporate management, the modern mode of regarding the subject has a curious appearance. In theory, a business corporation is an association of property-owners, each one of whom is entitled, in the management of the property, to an influence proportioned to the amount of his contribution. Of course, in practice, it is impossible that each shareholder should enjoy his theoretical rights. Every question which arises must be settled in one way or another, and where there are half a dozen different opinions held by as many share-owners, possessing, perhaps, nearly equal amounts of stock, the exact application of the theory would produce a dead-lock. Therefore the method of decision by a majority in interest becomes necessary, and though the rights of some of the minority may thus be prejudiced, that is an inconvenience which cannot altogether be avoided.

But the modern practice goes much further than necessity requires. It substantially ignores the rights of minorities, and in some cases it ignores the rights of majorities as well. It seems to be generally understood that in equity and law the owners of a majority, however small, of the shares of a corporation may entirely disregard the wishes, interests, and rights of the owners of the remainder of the shares. Where the capital is a million of dollars, for instance, in 10,000 shares of $100 each, the owners of 5,001 shares are regarded as entirely irresponsible to the owners of the 4,999. This is simply a practical application of the old rule that those may take who have the power, and those may keep who can. One share beyond a half of the whole number gives the legal right to elect Directors, and Directors can readily be found willing to consult only the owners or owner who elected them.

This substantial injustice is pushed still further when a bare majority of the Directors for the time being, disregard, as they often do, the rights of all the shareholders. But such a policy is only the logical development of the principle underlying the arbitrary rule of the majority. It may be said that in the case of majority rule, the interests of the company are the same as those of the majority. But that is not the case. The capital which a bare majority controls is the whole capital of the company; the loss to which the majority is exposed may be only a little more than half the total loss risked. In this way nearly one-half the ordinary incitements to prudence and caution operative on the minds of individual capitalists are done away with. When we reflect on the rashness of even this latter class, in the eager pursuit of gain, we can see how serious is the danger of which the majority rule is the source.

One consequence of this method of corporate management is the undue influence of individuals in corporations. Owners of moderate amounts of shares in large corporations have gradually come to regard themselves, not as joint undertakers in an enterprise, but as simply the owners of certain proportions of profits. They have learned that small amounts of stock can give no voice in the management, and they will not trouble themselves to use a power so extremely limited and so unfruitful. They abandon all idea of sharing in the conduct of business, content to pocket gains when they can, and to sell out when there are no gains. In this way the amount of stock necessary to control the direction of a company is greatly lessened, and though a majority is alone capable of giving absolutely secure control, far smaller amounts are often employed.

With this result comes another—a weakened sense of responsibility in officers and Directors. These, in too many instances, come to regard the stock, not as conferring a property right in the business and entitling the owners to the largest possible legitimate and permanent profit, but only as an instrument for Stock Exchange gambling. Accordingly, we see officers of corporations "bearing" or "bulling" their own stocks, that is, betting that it will be lower or higher, and then trying to make their bets good, independent of the interest of the share-owners. In this way dividends are passed or forced, false or exaggerated statements are set afloat, corporate credit is weakened or inflated, and the unfortunate *bona fide* owners foot the bills. It is much easier to describe these evils than to suggest an adequate remedy; but it is certain that if our laws as to corporations are not revised so as to give greater protection to the rights of minorities, corporate credit generally will be exposed to very serious and continually-increasing risks.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN BURGLARY.

The Brooklyn burglar who yesterday morning entered a house within half a dozen blocks from that occupied by Mr. SCHUTE, evidently calculated on two things. First, that the obvious lessons of the crime of Tuesday morning would not be heeded, even in the immediate neighborhood of its occurrence. Second, that he could safely brave all the risks which might be anticipated from the increased vigilance of the Police. In both respects, his expectations were borne out by the facts. He found a basement window fastening which he could open with a knife, perfectly free access from the basement to the parlor floor, and open bedroom doors unguarded by chain or wire. Mr. COOK, the occupant of the house, had, indeed, placed a revolver under his pillow; but as it was the wife who, in this instance, was awakened by the noise of the robber in the house, she, prudently enough, did not subject her husband to the risk of a violent encounter. The estimate which this burglar placed upon the detective ability of the Brooklyn force is not likely to prove mistaken. Like his fellow-ruffian of Tuesday, he got clear away "across the fields," and that is probably the last we shall hear of him. The Scotch cap which he left behind will be treasured as a "clue" for a few days and then thrown away among the mass of similar mementoes of undetected crime, of which the Brooklyn Police Department ought to have quite an imposing array.

It is but natural that the people living in a neighborhood where two daring burglaries have been attempted within three days should feel somewhat alarmed. There is evidence of cool professional instinct about the burglars' refusal to abandon a promising field of operations because the residents are excited about the safety of their property, and are presumably on their guard. Mr. COOK did happen to have a door-latch which was strong enough to weary out the burglar's patience. But his window catch was as insecure as the most delusive of such fastenings could be, and the idea of securely bolting the door at the top of his kitchen stair, or procuring a chain fastening for his bedroom door, does not appear to have occurred to him. It is much easier to lay a revolver under one's pillow than to proceed to supplement the shortcomings of the builder of the period in the matter of door and window fastenings. The burglars know that nothing short of a general "scare" will make people take troublesome precautions which they have long neglected with impunity. The season can hardly be said to have opened prosperously for the class which lives by breaking into other people's houses, but its members have as yet learned no lesson likely to deter them from making fresh efforts with every prospect of success. Had the robber of Mr. COOK'S house been a little less greedy and a trifle more cautious, he might have carried off quite a respectable booty without alarming any one.

The public responsibility for inviting the inroads of burglars is clear enough; that of the Brooklyn Police would seem to be hardly less so. After making all needful allowances for the wide extent of the Brooklyn jurisdiction, and the comparatively small force required to cover it, there can be no question that the character for stupidity which has been earned by the detectives of that city increases its attractiveness to professional thieves. The population of Brooklyn is of a far less miscellaneous character than the population of New-York, and it must be very much easier to discover in it any new infusion of the element which lives by crime. Every fresh exploit by this class seems to strike the Brooklyn detectives with blank surprise, from which they recover only to start some silly theory or to make a series of frantic and ill-directed efforts which end in making them ridiculous. They may be on the track of the Schute assassin, and they may succeed in identifying the burglar who entered Mr. COOK'S house. We sincerely hope that they will, as in the event of both efforts failing, Brooklyn's reputation as the scene of successful burglaries is likely to eclipse even its reputation as the home of the "great scandal."

RAILROAD INVESTMENTS.

In a recent article on the bonded indebtedness of the railroads of the United States, we called attention only to the investment in what are called—sometimes the holders, doubtless, think ironically—railroad securities. That form of indebtedness is estimated at $1,700,000,000, and more than one-third of it is not now paying interest. But the whole capital invested in the railroads in the United States is about $4,000,000,000, considerably more than half being in stock. Perhaps it is not too large an estimate to say that two thousand millions of the money invested in our railroads has ceased to pay interest. Any one looking over the stock quotations finds so few railroad stocks standing at or even near par, that, if seeking an investment, he has little encouragement to try any of them. Even roads that, a few years ago, were paying good dividends, earning honestly every year a handsome interest on their cost, have fallen into financial embarrassment.

The Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company has furnished a striking illustration of railroad bankruptcy. It was built with bonds, as has been the modern fashion, the corporation not risking much in the way of stock, but preferring to use other people's money instead of their own. The debts of the corporation are now about twelve millions of dollars, and the road is estimated to be worth about one million. If it should sell for that amount, the holders of the bonds would yet get no more than half of it, as the other half would be used to pay floating indebtedness and the lawyers' and Trustees' charges. Practically, the men who have advanced the money will see no return from it; but it is safe to assume that a good many persons who have had the management of the funds and the building of such portions of the road as have been completed, have made themselves rich. This is an exceptional case, and yet it is not alone as an instance where large sums of money have been absorbed by railroads and railroad managers, while the men who advanced the funds seek in vain for some return for their advances. There are many other roads where stock to the amount of millions of dollars long ago became worthless, and bonds supposed to have solid security, now find no buyers. Extravagant management, expensive litigation, schemes of magnificent development, have done for the property what they do for any property—ruined it; and, besides these forms of squandering, the managers and their friends have grown rich, while the real owners of the roads have grown poor.

The fortunes that it has been possible to make out of the construction or operation of railroads, has led to much of this railroad swindling—for it deserves no milder name. A railroad is projected, not because there is any demand for it, but because it is necessary to have some base of operations upon credulous money-lenders. A little stock is subscribed, a small per cent. paid in, either in notes or uncertified checks, and the corporation organizes, issues its bonds bearing a high rate of interest, publishes its flaming circulars, secures its financial agents, who are to have a large commission on every bond sold, advertises by the column in newspapers of wide circulation, and sometimes buys editorial notices in papers that make money under cover of the cloak of religion, and begins to realize the profits of its grand confidence game. The managers, then, contract with themselves, perhaps under the thin disguise of a Credit Mobilier organization, and proceed to put into their pockets as much of the money as they can and escape the clutches of the law, keeping up the delusion of building a railroad as long as it is profitable, and then leaving the bondholders, scattered over half a continent, to take the property. As they have no use for it, however, are too much scattered for any organization, and have lost too much to spend more in litigation, these same operators buy the railroad for less than its actual cost, take in, as partners, the managers in some connecting road that is earning more than its expenses, and either sell or lease the property at a rate that gives them another profit, at the expense of another set of property-owners.

We have no disposition to discourage the building of railroads where they may be needed, but we advise the money-lenders of moderate means, and outside of rings, to be very cautious about new or fictitious railroad investments. In the long run, their money will be much more profitable to themselves, and much more useful to the public, if invested in some other field.

THE POLICY FOR WORKING MEN.

Fourteen hundred steerage passengers leaving New-York in one day to return to Europe is an event of no small significance. Coupled with the estimate, based upon the immigration returns for the first five months of the current year, that our supply of immigrants will be more than 50,000 less than it was in 1874, it assumes an importance of considerable magnitude. If the current of the laboring population should continue in the same direction, and maintain the same ratio, it will leave a very small balance in our favor. Hitherto, for many years, immigration has been regarded as a source of much wealth, while it has certainly aided very materially to swell the census returns. But if the present condition of things is to last, and there is no present reason to think that it will not, this feature in our progress must change. We must learn to rely more upon the labor and the energies of the people already here, and to be less dependent upon supplies from Castle Garden.

The causes that have led to this, so far as they are to be found in the United States, are not altogether satisfactory, but, apart from them, the prospect may be regarded as not unfavorable. It would be hard to prove that the labor market is not well supplied. If there be less demand for labor than there was two or three years ago, business is of a more substantial character. If working men do not receive such high wages, they can secure more steady employment at lower wages, if only they will take it. Few of them need to remain long out of work if they will take what they can get, in the City or out of it. But they must agree to terms which employers can afford to pay, and they must avoid the evil advice of union leaders. If there should arise any greatly increased demand for labor suddenly, or within a brief period, it will probably be the result of a revival of speculative tendencies, and of an activity that is, in the main, fictitious. This is not desirable. In the meanwhile the working classes have a favorable opportunity for really strengthening their condition. It is a mistake for them to suppose that the way to make money is to enforce high pay. Steady employment, at a fair remuneration, with thrifty habits, will do more for them than working by fits and starts for higher pay, and indulging in the recklessness which such a mode of life engenders. The absence of a large immigration from abroad means also the absence of a very disturbing influence to the working classes at home. Thus they have a better opportunity to settle down into some steady method of life, and the gain, if they take it, will be long appreciable.

Wages in England are moderate, although they are higher by fifty per cent. than they were a few years ago, and looking back a little further, but still within the period of recollection of any man of middle age, they are nearly, if not quite, doubled. Still, compared with the rates ruling here, and making all allowance for the much cheaper means of living in England as compared with New-York, wages there are certainly not high. But the savings of the working men in that country, as shown by the bank returns, aggregate an enormous amount annually. The extension of the savings bank system has indeed largely stimulated thrifty habits in the working classes. It is an excellent principle, adopted by many large companies, and one which redounds to their own advantage, of affording special facilities in this way for the benefit of their employes. All the large railway companies, for instance, have savings banks of their own for the purpose. They are not public institutions, nor do they involve anything compulsory. But we notice that in one of them alone—that belonging to the South-eastern Railway, the annual report of which has just been published—the sums received during the year 1874 amounted to nearly $110,000. This represented the year's savings of the persons employed, and mostly on weekly wages, by that company. The balance in the hands of the bank is nearly $270,000.

We mention this as an indication to the working men of what can be done in the way of saving, even when salaries are low, provided that the employment be constant. If only they who are in this country would be satisfied with those two conditions, they would be in all respects better off. Their families would enjoy more comfort, more freedom, and more health, and the future would be more surely provided for. This is the advantage they should seek to attain during the decline of immigration. If they think to use it for the purpose of raising the rates of wages, they will deceive themselves. The time has come when most employers here will rather dispense with work that they want done than pay salaries which they cannot afford. But if men will work for reasonable pay, looking forward to less disturbance from abroad, they may secure for themselves many good chances of steady employment, and then if, in due time, they are not prospering, it will be their own fault.

OBITUARY.

PROF. JOSEPH WINLOCK.

Prof. Joseph Winlock, Director of the Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., died suddenly yesterday morning. Prof. Winlock was a native of Kentucky, and originally went to Cambridge in charge of the work on the Nautical Almanac, which was executed there under the direction of the Coast Survey. From that position he was, in 1866, appointed to succeed Mr. George Phillips Bond, as Director of the Observatory of Harvard College and Phillips Professor of Astronomy and Professor of Geodesy. His contributions to astronomical science were scarcely surpassed by those of any living American, and in the application of photography in astronomical observations his services were valuable and constant. On the occasion of the total solar eclipse of 1869 Prof. Winlock had the principal charge of observations made at Shelbyville, in Kentucky, and handled himself the telescope of the Shelbyville College, which once ranked third in the United States. He had also charge of the American expedition to Spain for the observation of the solar eclipse of Dec. 22, 1870.

JUDGE MARTIN RYERSON.

Judge Martin Ryerson, late a member of the Geneva Commission on the Alabama Claims, died yesterday morning at Newton, N. J., aged sixty years.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.

THE BURNING OF THE GASPEE CELEBRATION—PLANTING OF THE CLASS TREE—THE ORATIONS AND OTHER EXERCISES—STANDING OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—The day just closing has been a red letter day in the history of the Class of '75 at Brown. All things have united to make the celebration of this chief festival of the college year eminently successful, and all are agreed that the present graduating class has equaled, and perhaps surpassed, some of its more recent predecessors in its literary efforts. The sky was cloudless and the air was clear and bracing; the Campus was at its greenest and was sprinkled with great patches of shadow beneath the venerable elms which everywhere abound. A centennial celebration of the burning of the Gaspee has attracted thousands, but it seems to have had no charm for the friends of the college graduates. Manning Hall was crowded as of yore, and the well-kept walks were filled with promenaders. The large library, with its crowded shelves, was thrown open during the early morning hours and was visited by multitudes. Rhode Island Hall, the home of Brown's Museum and Art Collection, has been open throughout the day and has attracted many visitors. At 10 o'clock the crowd began to gather, and at 10:30 Manning Hall was filled. Ten minutes later the doors were opened for the graduating class, which entered accompanied by the President of the university. At the conclusion of the preliminary exercises the Class President, C. A. Reese, pronounced an address of welcome. He reviewed briefly the history of the graduating class which entered with fifty-six youths, but will graduate only thirty-nine. He then spoke of the profound gratitude which the class would ever feel for the advantages and instruction received at Brown. The orator of the day, Benjamin Baker, was then introduced and delivered an oration which was received with marked tokens of approval. A brief abstract of the oration is as follows:

THE ORATION.

There seems to be in the arts an element of unity. The arts are so connected, so dependent one on another, that we must declare them sprung from some common origin, united by one common bond, traversing similar and common historic ground, and accomplishing the same common ends. But do the fine arts—the realization of what is worthiest and loveliest—show the common bond? The color has its mixer, the canvas its weaver, the chisel its maker. Man has an ideal: unvarying nature. He stamps it on all his productions. The work in every case must ultimately show the workman. Man is the measure and the gauge of the arts. They are a measure and a gauge of him. From him they spring. They are expressions and results of his weakness and his desire. But not within the limited sphere of the individual lie all human needs. We recognize a relation of man to man. There is requisite a union for strength and progress. There is the necessity of means to satisfy man's cravings, of aids to secure united safety and to forward the march of improvement. These means, these aids, are the arts. The savage whom danger compelled to shape the first bow began the art which gave Napoleon victory at Jena. Man is the animal who develops himself into arts, who, even as God breathed into him the breath of life, breathes into the inanimate clay and bronze and stone the breath of a divine intelligence. But as unto Adam God brought his creatures, and Adam gave to each its appropriate name, distinguishing the good and useful from the unserviceable and evil, just so imagination presents its manifold creation to reason and she pronounces with no unfaltering tongue on their desirableness and value. But higher than reason is the faculty which constitutes man the poet, the maker—imagination. But, it will be asked, what imagination can be found in the mere professions, in art used in its widest significance. We know the fine arts embody that faculty; that it is their pioneer; that Michael Angelo realized the Last Judgment. Here we recognize the influence of the creative power; but where in the undiversified round and drudgery of the trades and professions can we find in them or their products the impress of this faculty? In the earlier times man in his low condition could not at once rise to the highest exercise of this power, but as he possessed the same faculty, only of lower vigor and practice, its results must have been correspondingly lower and meaner, while even its highest exercise could not furnish the most perfect work. These results are the methods of the industrial arts—are those arts taken as a whole. But their uses forbade the show of the ideal, and the long lapse of time makes us overlook their creation. On the other hand, the fine arts bring to each particular result, as well as to the art itself, the idealizing power. Herein lies the difference.

There is in man's nature what we do not find elsewhere in creation, what we know to be the basis of the character of the individual, the well-being of nations, the destiny of the race. All the arts are founded on principles of truth and right and justice, but the fine arts build more accurately and more universally. The mechanic in his work, for the most part, acts upon few and unimportant principles. The inventor extends them, adding imagination and reason, while the poet must bring to his task his deepest emotion, his greatest strength of mind, his grandest and most beautiful ideals, his worthiest character, even invoking the inspiration of the "heavenly muse." Painting, sculpture, architecture, poesy, music, are worthless save as they express man's deepest convictions and loftiest character. In arts, as in acts, it is the motive which prompts that gives dignity and value. Fulfill all those motives which spring from an ideally complete humanity and we have perfection—sum of all truth. Some one has said: "Of aspiration we cannot have too much, of desperation we cannot have too little. Aspire and live; despair and die." Of art this is especially true; and like the springing blade—now green by the presence of the vital force, now sere and yellow by its absence, they flourish with aspiration, without it, die. But aspiration is only one of the many emotions which we say characterize the fine arts. But they no less truly characterize the lower trades and professions. They embrace in less degree and under opposite conditions human sympathy and feeling, human sensitiveness, the love which waits and suffers. But they seem congealed, immutably fixed. Look closer, and you see they are not inert. Fine arts are of the present—an ever present, ever active intensity of feeling; the lower, of an intensity past and wasted, but not irrevocably nor completely wasted. Since man is emotional in all his works he must be in these, if they are of him. But as he approaches perfection, as he possesses more powers working in greater harmony and vigor, so too they reach toward the highest, as they embody and reveal more of his powers, more of their harmony and vigor. The many circumstances of external nature occasion, they do not necessarily cause or fix the origin or the progress of art. The arts indicate a choice, a choice in view of certain facts. We have its results, but the alternative has passed from mind, and we can only know of its existence. Like all human expression, however, they are worthless, save as they appeal to the individual and society. How shall they make the appeal? Only through the circumstances in which man exists; for God himself, omnipresent and omniscient, can evoke His revelations only within the limits of human knowledge, original and acquired. Only by the old and the known can we understand the new and the unknown. So we seize circumstances, not as controlling us but as available means to the end desired, free to act within our knowledge, free to extend it, free to choose the best, as those engaged in acts and professions, copying most accurately what is most essential and characteristic, and so morally bound to reproduce the most salient features of our time, remembering, however, that he who conforms so closely to the foibles of men and the peculiarities of an age or place as to ignore or eliminate the real and living in man, the permanent and best in nature, may perform his part with some applause at first but at the end shall find himself forgotten and see the curtain fall upon a deserted house.

If, then art is of man, we shall find that it varies with his physical, intellectual, and moral state; that, river-like, it flows, winds, and broadens, just as human sentiment, thought, and character flow, wind, and broaden. History declares that it is so. Whatever arts do they do for man. They protect the individual and unite the race. They increase his knowledge and are themselves actual attainments of it. They purify the sentiment of society and contribute to its welfare. They originated to supply certain human wants, and it needs no study to show that what they aim for and attempt they fulfill and achieve. The individuals in whose hands they have placed the golden apples of comfort, culture, and advancement rise up and call them blessed. Society, in whose hands they have placed the gifts of permanency and progress, rises up and calls them blessed. Indistinct voices from the past speak their praises, voices of the present add their applause. Prophetic voices tell a future's greater appreciation, a future's greater applause.

The able production of Mr. Baker was followed by the no less able poem on "Friendship," delivered by C. R. Talbot. Music followed, and the morning exercises were finished.

THE AFTERNOON FESTIVITIES.

At 3 P. M. the college Campus again showed signs of approaching festivities. The class tree which was to be planted occupied a conspicuous position in the front Campus. The speakers' stand had been erected near. A procession made up of the four classes, and led by the American Band, left Rhode Island Hall as the hour of 3:30 approached. In the immediate vicinity of the class tree the lawn was crowded with eager spectators. The class advanced to the platform and the Faculty and speakers mounted the stand. The exercises consisted of addresses to the class and to the undergraduates. The regular class-tree addresses were made by R. E. Walker and T. S. Gladding. Both were well written and effectively delivered. Then followed the address to the undergraduates by E. F. Warner. The speech abounded in witticisms, and the recounting of exploits of "'75," the reviving of the jokes of the class-room, and an occasional sly hit at the Faculty made up an address thoroughly appreciated and frequently applauded. At the conclusion of this address the President of the university, Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, was introduced. His address was brief, but its effect will be lasting. He spoke both to the graduating class and to those left behind. He urged upon the graduating class the necessity of remembering that their education was not completed. They must now gird themselves for the real life-battle which was just about to commence. To those who remained he expressed the hope that they might realize that as the upper classes stepped out they were hurrying on, and were fast passing their opportunities. He wished the time might come when that pernicious idea that the Faculty and students of a college were natural enemies might be rooted out. It had been planted centuries ago, and it still prevailed to a great extent. The students often seemed banded against their teacher as against a natural foe. The instructor of to-day was not as ages ago a slave, or in the Middle Ages a monk or a recluse. He was a worldly man in the truest sense of that term. His duty was to instruct and help his pupils, and not until they were willing to recognize that could he accomplish all that he ought to accomplish. He did not wish to imply that the students at Brown were unappreciative or neglectful of their duty. He believed that no body of students of equal number had done so well, but he hoped the day would come when the student would more completely feel that his interests and the Faculty's were one.

The planting of the class tree followed, each member of the class contributing his spadefull of earth. The class-tree hymn was sung once more, the audience scattered, and preparations for the evening entertainment at once began. It is the closing exercise of class day at Brown which gives it its chief charm and attracts the largest multitudes. Long lines of Chinese lanterns hang in festoons from the branches of the great elms; the music is the choicest of the day; the toilets are most elaborate. None are admitted but invited guests, but the numbers swell to thousands. The unusual beauty of the night renders the evening promenade this year more enjoyable than usual, and the grim old college buildings are ablaze with light. At 10 o'clock the crowds will begin to melt away. The lanterns will have burned out, the drum-beat will gather the four classes, the graduates will be escorted to the banquet hall. The Freshmen of yesterday will attempt to assume the privileges of the Sophomore and will be resisted, there will be a "cane rush" perhaps for a moment, and then the Campus will be deserted and will witness no similar scenes till the end of another year.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

A matinée performance of "The Donovans" may be enjoyed to-day, at Wallack's Theatre. At the Union Square Theatre the last day performance of "The Two Orphans" this season, can be attended. "The Big Bonanza" will be acted this afternoon as well as this evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and there will be *après midi* entertainments at Robinson Hall, where "Giroflé-Girofla" is represented in English, and at the Bowery and Olympic Theatres, Gilmore's Concert Garden, we note, being open as usual.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The rumors as to the possible closing of this establishment are, we learn, rumors only. The series of concerts by Mr. Thomas' orchestra will, as usual, extend, we are assured, over the whole Summer.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Toole appeared this week in Buffalo.

Mr. Charles Fechter is in Montreal.

Mr. J. B. Polk goes to the New-Orleans Varieties next season.

Mme. Janauschek was this week in San Francisco.

The Lingards have successfully produced "The Two Orphans" at the California Theatre.

Mrs. Oates was at last accounts at Maguire's, in San Francisco.

Mr. Tony Pastor and his company were this week in Cincinnati.

Miss Fanny Davenport has gone to enjoy a brief term of repose in the vicinity of Minnequa, N. J.

Mr. John Gilbert is this week at the Boston Museum, and Mr. Beckett is acting in burlesque at the Boston Globe.

THE INDIANS.

SCARCITY OF FLOUR AND SUGAR AT FORT SILL AGENCY—A FREIGHT CONTRACTOR'S DELINQUENCIES.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In reply to the statement made by Col. Hatch, at Fort Sill, as to the supplies for the Indians at that agency, and the indorsement of Gen. Pope that it was idle to expect the Indians to remain on the reservation with the prospect of starvation, and the military would not be held accountable for any outbreak, J. M. Haworth, one of the Friends' Agents for the Indian Territory, has written a letter to Friend Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Lawrence, Kan. It is dated Kiowa and Comanche Agency, May 31. The writer says: "Among other things, during the past Winter, my people have suffered only for flour and sugar, as I have been able to give them beef, bacon, coffee, and tobacco. The beef has been given them much in excess of regular rations, such a course being necessary to prevent actual suffering. They have suffered for flour, as they cannot subsist on any other kind of meat so well as buffalo, and their cultivated taste for and habit of eating other articles of the white man's diet has made such an inroad upon their natures that they would not be satisfied to throw away everything else and subsist alone upon buffalo very long. I believe the cattle we have received and issued, as a general thing, has been very fair beef, as good on an average as the country would afford, taking the number into consideration. The want of flour and sugar is owing entirely to the freight contractor failing to do his duty. The large increase of supplies necessary for the increase of the military, on account of the Indian troubles, required a very large amount of transportation. The same contractor, having both contracts, may have had a larger matter than he was prepared to handle. Notwithstanding the absence of a part of the ration in kind, and a great deal of talk to the Indians calculated to unsettle them and cause a feeling of dissatisfaction to arise among them, I feel warranted in saying that they have manifested a feeling of appreciation of the circumstances, and complained much less than white people would have done under more favorable circumstances, and in no single instance do I call to mind any manifestation of bad feeling on their part toward myself or those associated with me."

THE BLACK HILLS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A telegram was received to-day from Hon. Abram Comingo, of Missouri, accepting the appointment as one of the Commissioners to treat with the Sioux. Gen. Terry has been selected on the part of the Army. Bishop Havens has been tendered an appointment, but he has not yet signified his acceptance. Senator Allison and Rev. S. D. Hinman having accepted, there is only one more Commissioner to be appointed.

RAIDING INDIANS PURSUED AND TURNED TO BAY.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Telegrams received at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's Head-quarters to-day, from the commanding officer at Fort Sanders, Wyoming, state that a party of Indians at Rock Creek Valley ran off over 200 horses on Saturday afternoon last. A party was sent in pursuit, and at Lookout Station sent for help.

THE TURF.

THE GREAT DAY OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

THE AMERICAN DERBY—ENTRIES FOR THE BELMONT STAKES AND OTHER RACES—PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S EVENTS—SPLENDID SPORT ANTICIPATED—LAST NIGHT'S POOL-SELLING.

The day anxiously looked forward to has at length arrived—the great day of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club—the American Derby. Never before has so keen an interest been felt in the race for the Belmont Stakes, and never has a finer lot of colts come together in this country than those promised to-day. Besides the principal feature, there are four other events to be decided, each of them attracting fine fields, and the day altogether will be a memorable one in the history of the American turf.

The sport is to be inaugurated with a dash of a mile and a half for all ages for a purse of $500, for which there are seven entries, as follows: Bob Woolley, 3 years, 90 pounds; Fadladeen, aged, 118 pounds; Springbok, 5 years, 114 pounds; B. F. Carver, 5 years, 114 pounds; Dublin, 4 years, 108 pounds; Invoice, 3 years, 87 pounds, and Mate, 6 years, 118 pounds. These are all fast, and, although it is thought Springbok will have the race at his his mercy, a good contest may be looked for, and the favorite will have to do some good running in order to win. Following this will come the grand race of the day, viz., the Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. It will be the ninth renewal of the race, and eleven stables were announced last night to be represented at the post, with about fourteen starters, a larger number than ever before entered. McGrath's stock are strong favorites, and he will start his three entries, Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imported Chesterfield; Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imported Albion, and Aristides, by imported Leamington, out of Sarony, by Lexington. The second favorite is Mr. Chamberlin's colt, Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Voucher, who was little thought of early in the season. The book-makers offered eighteen to one against him, but the colt won his races so easily at Baltimore that he made a very decided impression, and there was consequently a rush for him and he speedily became the favorite. He is a very large and rangy colt, over sixteen hands high, and promises to make a sensation before the close of the season. Mr. Lorillard's stable is being well backed. He will, in all probability, start Sangara, by Beadsman, out of imported Girasol, by Asteroid, the full sister to Saxon, who won this race last year. His other representative will be James A., by imported Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington. Mr. Cameron's colors will be borne by Bayminster, by imported Warminster, out of imported Stolen Kisses, (Reform's dam,) by Knight of Kars. Mr. Belmont has five entries, and he will in all probability send to the post Rhadamanthus by imported Leamington out of Nemesis, by imported Eclipse, and imported Matador by Gladiateur out of Nonpareil, by Kingston. Both ran splendidly in the Withers Stake, and the gentlemen are backing the stable without fear. John O'Donnell has the ch. c. Milner, by imported Leamington, dam by Lexington, grand dam by imported Sovereign. The colt has been strongly backed throughout the Winter and Spring, and his trial run with Springbok on the first day of the meeting gave satisfaction to his backers. He defeated Bigfellow and Big Sandy with ease, although both colts came from the West with a good reputation. Col. McDaniel will start two—Willie Burke, by Baywood out of Katinka by imported Australian, and Jo Cerns, by imported Australian out of Bettie Ward by Lexington. It will be Willie Burke's first appearance for the season, and if he retains his last year's form, will be hard to beat. His stable companion, Jo Cerns, however, is thought better of, but there is nothing yet to warrant us in coming to the conclusion that he is better than Willie Burke. Gen. Harney, of St. Louis will start Ozark, by Pat Malloy, out of imported Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher. This colt was placed third in the Withers Stake, and showed a fine burst of speed in finishing. Puryear & Co. will start Warwick, by imported Leamington, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington; and Meco, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, by Censor. James A. Grinstead will be represented by the ch. c. by imported Phaeton, out of Tokay, by imported Yorkshire, and Robinson & Morgan, Bob Woolley, by Leamington out of Item, by Lexington. In this list we have the choicest native and foreign blood, and the grandest stake race yet seen in America may be anticipated. There is every indication of fine weather at this writing, and the track will be in prime condition and well sprinkled. The third race on the card is the Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, and of the twenty-six nominations three only are officially announced to start. These are Wild Idle, 5 years, with 111 pounds; Preakness, aged, 130 pounds, and Grinstead, 4 years, 109 pounds. The fourth race is the Members' Cup, one mile and an eighth, members of the club to ride. The entries are Warrior, 152 pounds; Risk, 140 pounds; Spindrift, 168 pounds, and Coronet, 156 pounds. The concluding race of the day is a selling race, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, which has eleven entries: Kadi, 107 pounds; Mattie W., 90 pounds; Survivor, 106 pounds; Leader, 78 pounds; Resolute, 99 pounds; Donnybrook, 102 pounds; Cariboo, 102 pounds; Big Sandy, 90 pounds; Stockwood, 106 pounds; Brigand, 108 pounds, and Hoaxer, 93 pounds.

The pool-rooms were crowded to suffocation last night, and the pools sold as follows:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Springbok	$50	$155
Fadladeen, Springbok, B. F. Carver, Dublin, Invoice, Mate	15	55

BELMONT STAKES.

	Club-rooms.		Turf Exchange.	
McGrath	$160	$300	$200	$405
Chamberlin	75	150	51	97
Lorillard	10	35	40	76
O'Donnell	10	20	37	68
McDaniel	10	35	41	75
Cameron	10	10		
Belmont	25	35		
Harney	10	15	50	94
Puryear	10	20		
Grinstead	10	15		
Robinson & Morgan	10	5		
Total	$340	$640	$419	$813

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

	Club Rooms.		Turf Exchange.	
Wild Idle	$160	$150	$300	$150
Preakness	85	90	131	60
Grinstead	55	50	85	43
Total	$300	$290	$516	$253

SELLING RACE.

	Club-rooms.			Club-rooms.	
Brigand	$25	$45	Kadi	$5	$10
Stockwood	10	20	Mattie W	5	5
Cariboo	10	20	Leader	5	5
Donnybrook	10	15	Big Sandy	5	5
Resolute	10	10	Hoaxer	5	5
Survivor	10	15			
Total				$100	$155

No pools were sold on the members' race.

BOOK BETTING ON THE BELMONT STAKES.

The following were the odds in The American Jockey Club betting books last night against the starters in the Belmont Stakes:

Calvin	even.	Sangara	8 to 1
Chesapeake	2 to 1	Ozark	10 to 1
Jo. Cerns	3 to 1	James A.	10 to 1
Tom Ochiltree	3 to 1	Matador	10 to 1
Willie Burke	4 to 1	Meco	10 to 1
Aristides	5 to 1	Warwick	12 to 1
Milner	6 to 1	Phaeton colt	12 to 1
Bayminster	8 to 1	Bob Woolley	15 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1		

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The June Meeting at Deerfoot Park closed yesterday with two races, which were both won by the favorites.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Friday, June 11.—Purse $200, for horses that had never beaten 2:55; $115 to first, $65 to second, and $20 to third.

R. H. Atkins' ch. g. Silver Tail	1	1	1
C. Whalen's b. m. Safety	2	2	4
Thomas O'Conner's gr. g. Sam Huntington	3	5	2
Helling's br. g. Mack	4	3	3
W. S. Thom's b. g. Cranky Jack	6	4	dis
J. Buckley's ch. g. Harry B	5	6	dr.
E. H. Smith's b. g. Chieftain	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:20	2:44
Second heat	40	1:20	2:43½
Third heat	41	1:21	2:44

SAME DAY.—Purse, $200; for horses that had never beaten 2:44.

William Nolan's blk. g. Bill Nolan	1	1	1
A. Helling's ch. g. Doscey	3	2	2
E. H. Herd's blk. m. Elizabeth	2	3	3
A. Nodine's b. g. Lyman	4	5	5
L. C. Whalen's g. g. Dandelion	6	4	6
E. Gateson's b. g. Plumber Boy	7	6	4
P. Manee's r. g. Gideon	5	7	7

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat	42	1:23½	2:45½
Second heat	40	1:21	2:45
Third heat	39	1:19½	2:43¾

RACING AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 11.—The races of the third and last day of the June meeting at the trotting park were more fully attended than those on any of the preceding days. Eight horses started in the 2:50 race. It was won by b. m. Minnie Lambert. Time, 2:36, 2:39¼, 2:37¼.

In the 2:29 race, four horses started. The winner was g. g. Bristol Bill. Time, 2:34½, 2:33, 2:30.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Three trots came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, of which the following are the summaries:

FLEETWOOD PARK, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.—Purse, $100; mile heats, three in five, to wagons; $60 to the first, $30 to the second, and $10 to the third; catch weights.

Gen. Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert	1	1	1
A. Patterson's b. h. Fourth of July	2	2	2
J. Murphy's b. m. Kate Hughes	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:17	2:40¾
Second heat	39	1:17¼	2:42
Third heat	39	1:19	2:41¾

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes $250; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; at catch weight, and owners to drive.

P. Chicken's b. g. Panic	5	1	2	4	1	1
W. Van's b. g. Blind Boy	2	3	1	1	4	2
J. Chicken's b. g. Pet	1	2	3	3	3	3
J. Conover's b. g. Fly	3	5	5	2	2	ro.
F. Loundes' b. m. Butcher Girl	4	4	4	5	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43¾	1:25¼	2:52¼
Second heat	42	1:27½	2:49¾
Third heat	41½	1:22	2:49½
Fourth heat	40	1:20½	2:47½
Fifth heat	44	1:24¾	2:55½
Sixth heat	32½	1:12½	2:53

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $300; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

J. Haslett's b. g. Sherman	2	2	1	1	1
J. Splan's gr. g. T. J. Stevens	1	1	2	2	2
J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Trimble	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:17½	2:39
Second heat	39	1:16	2:39½
Third heat	39	1:18¼	2:40
Fourth heat	39	1:16½	2:38½
Fifth heat	36¾	1:15	2:41¾

CHARTER OAK RACES.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11.—The Spring meeting at Charter Oak Park closed with three fine races to-day

The first race was in the 2:34 class. Eleven horses entered; six started.

SUMMARY.

M. Carroll's b. m. Amy	1	1	1
J. J. Bowen's r. g. Honest Harry	2	2	2
T. S. Wright's blk. g. Ned Forrest	3	3	3
John Trout's s. m. Lady Whitman	4	4	dis.
S. S. Carpenter's g. g. Gray Dick	dis.		
G. T. Whitson's b m. Pauline	dis.		

Time—2:25½; 2:26½; 2:29½.

The second race was in the 2:29 class. Eight entries; five started.

SUMMARY.

W. H. Crawford's br. m. Annie Collins	4	4	1	1	2	2	1
J. H. Phillip's b. m. Ella Madden	2	3	2	4	1	1	2
J. A. Bachelor's d. g. Frank J	1	2	4	3	4	3	3
Dan Mace's blk. g. Arthur	3	5	3	2	3	r.o.	
H. B. Halton's Orange Blossom	5	1	5	dr.			

Time—2:26½, 2:26½, 2:38¼, 2:29¾, 2:30¼, 2:31, 2:32¼.

An accident occurred in the third heat which compelled the withdrawal of Orange Blossom. The driver of Frank J., either carelessly, or because his horse broke, crowded Orange Blossom, and the two sulkies came in collision. Both drivers were thrown, but were only slightly injured. Frank J. trotted the heat without his driver. Orange Blossom ran the heat through with the broken sulky striking his legs, and was badly injured. He will probably have to be withdrawn from the turf for the season, if not permanently. He is a fine stallion, owned in Baltimore.

The third and last race was for a consolation purse of $500, and was trotted for by horses defeated in the race for the 2:45 class on Tuesday.

SUMMARY.

Vesta	1	2	1	3	1
Herbert	3	1	3	1	3
Fearless	4	3	2	2	2
Queen	2	4	4	4	4

Time—2:37¼, 2:37¼, 2:36¼, 2:38½, 2:38¾.

THE ASCOT RACES.

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON OF 1875—THE ALEXANDRA PLATE WON BY DONCASTER.

LONDON, June 11.—The Ascot races for the season of 1875 were brought to a close to-day, the principal feature of the day's sport being the races for the Alexandra Plate. The starters were seven in number, out of a subscription list of twenty-one. Mr. Merry's Doncaster, who yesterday won the Gold Cup, came in a winner of the plate, with Sir J. D. Astley's Scamp second, and Count Lagrange's Feu D'Amour third.

The conditions under which the race was run are as follows:

The Alexandra Plate of 1,000 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, for four-year olds and upward; four-year olds to carry 126 pounds; five-year olds, 132 pounds; six-year olds and aged, 133 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 4 pounds; winners of any stakes or prize worth 2,000 sovereigns in any country in 1874-75, or of the Ascot, Goodwood, or Doncaster Cups, or Alexandra Plate in 1874-5, to carry 5 pounds extra; maiden four-year olds at the time of starting allowed 7 pounds; five-year olds and upward 10 pounds; horses foaled out of Europe allowed 7 pounds; pure Barb and Arabians allowed 28 pounds and no other allowances; the second horse received 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third saved his stake; to start at the new mile-post and go once round, about three miles.

Mr. Merry's ch. h. Doncaster, 5 years, by Stockwell, dam Marigold	1
Sir J. D. Astley's br. c. Scamp, 4 years, by The Rake, dam Lady Sophie	2
Count F. De Lagrange's. b. c. Feu d'Amour, 4 years, by Monarque, dam Fleurette	3

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An explosion occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the oil works of Lombard & Ayres, situated at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, North River. The explosion was caused, as is supposed, by the ignition of the oil in the feed-tank from the sparks of a passing locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad. The tank which exploded contained 500 barrels of refined oil, and, with the contents, was valued at $10,000. It was totally destroyed. Fortunately the flames were confined to the feed-tank or a very serious conflagration would have ensued. Thomas Cummings, residing on Tenth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, was slightly burned by the explosion. He was passing the oil works when the explosion occurred, and some of the burning oil was thrown over him.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of the four-story brick tenement-house No. 893 Third avenue, the first floor of which is occupied by Alcamp & Baum as a grocery store, and the upper floors as dwellings. The loss on stock, fixtures, &c., was $1,200; insured for $6,000 in the Star of New-York, and Etna Company, of Hartford. The building, which is owned by M. Altmayer, was damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

The main building of the Agricultural Works in Lebanon, N. H., was burned yesterday morning, together with the valuable machinery and stock. The loss is $33,000, partially insured. One hundred and fifty workmen are thrown out of employment by the disaster, and they have lost all their tools. The fire caught in the paint-shop, and was probably caused by spontaneous combustion.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the wooden sheds connected with the Watson Bridge Works, in Paterson, N. J., a short distance in the rear of the main brick buildings of that establishment. The flames were promptly extinguished, with a loss of not more than $10,000; uninsured. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The Mount Sunapee House, on Sunapee Mountain, in Newbury, N. H., was burned, with its contents, yesterday morning. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $15,000. It was a popular place of Summer resort. The cause of the fire is not ascertained.

The residence of Philip Case, No. 37 South Cayuga street, Ithaca, N. Y., was partially destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss on the house and furniture is $2,000; insured. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

A large barn on the Titus farm at Bayside, Long Island, with its contents of hay and grain, was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Loss, $2,500; insured in the Glen Cove Insurance Company.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 12—1 A. M.—The storm centre is now north of Lake Erie, and north-west to south-west winds and cloudy weather have prevailed on the lakes; south-west to south-east winds, stationary pressure, and warmer, partly cloudy, weather in the Atlantic States; south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf; rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, cooler and cloudy weather in the Northwest. The rivers have risen at Memphis and Cincinnati, and fallen at Leavenworth and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, south-east to south-west winds, occasional rain from Pennsylvania to Maine, and winds veering to cool north-west.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary pressure and temperature, south-westerly winds, and clear and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, cooler, cloudy, and partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, north-west winds, cooler, clearing, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain.

The Lower Ohio River will probably rise slightly, and the other rivers remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue on all the lakes except Ontario.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Ophir, 48¼; Mexican, 18¾; Gould & Curry, 18; Best & Belcher, 47½; Chollar, 78½; Hale & Norcross, 37½; Crown Point, 30¾; Yellow Jacket, 75½; Imperial, 6½; Kentuck, 14; Alpha, 17; Sierra Nevada, 11½; California, 58⅞; Bullion, 42½; Segregated Belcher, 80; Overman, 61½; Caledonia, 18.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

DELINQUENT POLICEMEN FINED AND DISMISSED AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING—ADOPTION OF NEW RULES GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF PATROLMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Commissioner Matsell moved that Roundsman Reuben Rynders, late of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who was caught in a barber-shop on Greenwich street by Inspector McDermott, and who, on trial, swore he was not in the place, be dismissed the department. The vote of the board was unanimous. Commissioner Matsell then moved that Patrolman William Flynn, who admitted on trial that he was in the saloon with Rynders, be fined thirty days' pay. The motion was carried. Commissioner Smith moved that the Superintendent be directed to make charges of perjury against Officers John McJacken, Edward Maloney, William Ellard, Erastus A. Townsend, Louis Hirsch, and Henry J. McGonegal, who swore on the trial that Rynders was not in the barber-shop. The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Smith, on behalf of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, to which was referred the matter of framing a plan for a better system of appointment of patrolmen, submitted a report amending rule 99 so that it shall read: "Preliminary examinations for appointments on the force shall be held by the Chief Clerk in his office on Wednesday of each week. Evidence of naturalization or of honorable discharge from the Army and Navy shall be then produced," abrogating rule 95, and substituting the following rules for the existing ones of corresponding numbers:

RULE 101. Any applicant for appointment as patrolman who presents to any Commissioner satisfactory evidence of qualifications, capacity, and fitness to exercise the powers and perform the duties of patrolman, may by such Commissioner be permitted to appear before the Committee of Surgeons for examination as to his health, physical condition, and ability to perform the services required of a patrolman. The Committee of Surgeons shall subject the candidate to a thorough examination, taking for their standard perfect physical health and an exhibition of superior muscular and physical development, rejecting all who fall below this standard, and holding all doubts in favor of the department; the candidate to measure not less than five feet seven and one-half inches on naked feet, to weigh 138 pounds avoirdupois without clothing, and to measure not less than thirty-three and a half inches around the chest, (naked,) a relative additional measurement of chest to be exhibited with increased weight. Obesity shall be cause of rejection. The Committee of Examining Surgeons shall reject all candidates who, in any respect, fall below the standard of the department, and shall report the result of each examination to the Chief Clerk in writing.

RULE 102. The Chief Clerk shall subject the candidates favorably reported by the surgeons to a preliminary examination to test their legal qualifications, and to those who are found clearly competent he shall deliver a petition in a properly filled up form. On such petition shall be procured the signatures of not less than ten reputable citizens, when it shall be returned to the Chief Clerk, who shall designate how many and which of the petitioners shall verify the petition by affidavit.

RULE 103. The Chief Clerk shall cause confidential inquiry into the character, habits, and associates of the candidate to be made by the Captains of the precinct in which the candidate resides, and also by the Superintendent through officers especially detailed by him for that purpose. The Chief Clerk upon the return of favorable character reports shall cause the candidates to appear before the full board, and when the board will decide which of the applicants shall be placed on the roll of candidates to be appointed patrolmen as vacancies occur. Appointments shall be made from said roll only. Doormen shall be appointed from among patrolmen of good record who possess the requisite qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the position and who are not physically qualified to perform full patrol duty.

The report was adopted and the necessary changes ordered to be made. The board then adjourned.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Mr. Edward Schenck yesterday concluded the sale of a collection of paintings at his gallery, No. 60 Liberty street. The collection was in many respects a remarkable one, about eighty of the 171 lots sold being from the collection recently exhibited at the National Academy of Design, and three or four from among those exhibited at the Arcadian Club. The balance of the pictures were new, some of them being not more than a week off the artists' easels. Nearly all the celebrated American artists were represented. The aggregate of the first day's sale amounted to over $6,000, that of the second day to $11,000. Commencing with the pictures from the Academy, the pictures sold as follows: C. S. Reinhart's "On the Apple-tree," Academy Catalogue No. 270, $111; A. L. Jackson's "Bath of the Birds, Squan River, N. J.," Academy No. 533, $120; two companion pieces, by F. Randie, "Gift of May" and "Gift of June," Academy Nos. 265 and 289, $45 each; E. Gay's "A Good Place," (Arcadian Club,) $115; Frederick James' "The Amateur," Academy No. 371, $150; F. F. De Crano's "Spring-time," Academy No. 155, $220; F. F. Bussman's "On Point Creek," from the Academy, $145; W. M. Brown's "Composition," Academy No. 294, $142 50; John Carlin's "Toll-gate," from the Academy, $130; N. H. Trotter's "The Quiet Nook," Academy No. 532, $175 50; John Pope's "A Quiet Afternoon," Academy No. 95, $56; C. S. Reinhart's "Caught Napping," Academy No. 24, $131; a pair of small upright panels by E. T. Fisher, "Apple Blossoms" and "Field Flowers," from the Academy, $79; G. E. Jerome's "The Favorites," Academy No. 487, $234; M. R. Leisser's "Innocence in the Woods," Academy No. 195, $45; C. B. Coman's "A Lane near St. Valerie, France," Academy No. 278, $93; M. D. Armstrong's "Twilight on the Tiber," Academy No. 199, $156; S. J. Shaughnessy's "Summer Idyl," Academy No. 262, $54 50; C. B. Coman's "A Path Through the Woods," Academy No. 230, $97 50; Mrs. Beer's "Twilight—Coming Down From the Mountains," Academy No. 505, $137 50; G. C. Thompson's "Little Peasant of Bivocaro," Academy No. 172, $145; Laura Woodward's "Glimpse of Edward's Pond," Academy No. 55, $200; H. C. Bispham's "A Misty Day," Academy No. 352, $205; F. James' "Love Me, Love My Dog," which took the gold medal at the recent exhibition in Indianapolis, $150; D. W. Tryon's "Afternoon—Coast of Maine," Academy No. 356, $265; J. Scott's "Lull in the Battle—Monmouth," Academy No. 256, $81; G. H. Story's "Gathering Sea Shells," Academy No. 485, $270; Peter Moran's "The Sunny Slope," Academy, No. 386, $335; "The Overland Train—Green River, Utah," Academy, No. 280, $645; Edward Moran's "New-York Bay," from the Arcadian Club, $455; Mrs. Elizabeth Murray's "The Spanish Lovers," Academy, No. 73, $125; these are the most important of the pictures from the academy. Of the others may be mentioned K. Van Elten's "On the Esopus Creek," $125; H. Tuschel's "Glimpse of West Point," $257 50; C. Oglivie's "Morning on the Lakes of Killarney," $107 50; W. Homer's "Driving Home the Cows," $117 50; J. R. Brunort's "Dunmore Lake," $160; A. Gault's "The Captive," $250; A. B. Durand's "Study from Nature," $102 50; F. E. Church's "East Rock," $330; J. C. Wiggins' "Shanties Near the Boulevard, Brooklyn," $80 50; J. F. Cropsey's "Wanayonda Lake, New-Jersey," $95; B. T. Reinhart's "Dream of the Good Fairy," $550; James M. Hart's "On the Pasture," $245; J. C. Thorn's "The Farewell," $135; J. B. Bristol's "Adirondacks, from Lake Champlain," $405; E. Leutze's "Lady Godiva," $645; E. Johnson's "The Old Man," $478; A. T. Bricher's "Before the Shower, Rye Beach," $227; Rufus Wright's "Among the Flowers," $190; A. H. Wyant's "A Rainy Day," $245; P. Vaini's "Father's Photograph," $208; W. Whittridge's "A Wood Interior," $100; T. F. De Crano's "An Apt Pupil," $220; A. Insley's "Old Mill, Rockland County," $95; W. Morgan's "Feeding the Chickens," $83; D. Johnson's "View at Ramapo," $125; J. G. Brown's "Shopping," $165; W. L. Sonntag's "Autumn Morning in Vermont," $65; D. M. Carter's "The Silver Wedding," $249; C. C. Ward's "Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before," $270; W. Satterlee's "Song of the Sea," $120; E. Gay's "Morning by the Lakeside, Adirondacks," $108; C. Oglivie's "Banks of the Bouquet River," $105; G. T. Hobb's "Walempaupeck Falls, Pennsylvania," $80; M. Ream's "Fruit and Wine," $50 50; J. H. Dolph's "Autumn Near Delhi," $82 50; W. E. Wisner's "Parting of Naomi and Her Daughters," $65; H. Tuchsel's "Huddle Bay, Lake George," $127; K. Van Elten's "Landscape in Holland," $70; J. C. Wiggins' "Moonlight on Paradox Lake," $72; L. B. Culver's "Hudson River, near Fort Miller," $115; F. A. Silva's "Off Cape Ann," $77; Charles E. Townsend's "The Lion's Repose," $145; Mr. E. Murray's "Refreshments for the White Mountains Stage," $80; H. Winslow's "Good Morning," $122 50; A. T. Bricher's "The Winding Esopus at Old Hurley," $275; P. Vaini's "American House," $121; C. H. Chapin's "In the Narrows, Lake George," $150; George H. Story's "Gathering Flowers," $275; Edward Moran's "Homeward Bound," $110; J. A. Hekking's, "Lake on the Ausable," $170; J. C. Wiggins' "Lake George at Sunrise," $102 50; Laura Woodward's "The Deep Tangled Wildwood," $85; W. Satterlee's "The Love-Letter," $108; Laura Gilbert's "Jura," $118; J. H. Dolph's "View in Ulster County," $80; R. L. Pyne's "Reminiscence of Overlook Mountain," $85. The Messrs. Leavitt, No. 817 Broadway, had a clearing-out sale yesterday afternoon. The pictures were principally an old and damaged lot, and were sold at nominal prices.

REUNION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The fourth social meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College was held at Delmonico's last evening. About one hundred members of the association and invited guests were present, including Judges Mitchell and Fowler, Hamilton Fish, Elias G. Brown, Stuyvesant Fish, Rev. Cornelius Duffie, and Rev. William D. Walker. Prof. Henry Drisler presided, and introduced Prof. Ogden N. Rood, who delivered an interesting address in relation to recent scientific experiments in the department of minute measurement. In the course of his remarks, which were illustrated by appropriate apparatus, the lecturer called attention to the progress recently made in this department of science. The smallest dimension capable of being distinguished by the naked eye was the 1-200 of an inch, and by the old system of levers, 1-10,000 of an inch. By the introduction of a series of small levers and a microscope this quantity had been still further reduced to 1-100,000 of an inch. The photographic apparatus introduced by Rutherford, by the aid of which astronomers had been enabled to complete, within a few months, measurements of the inter-stellar spaces which had formerly occupied years, was largely indebted to the microscope for its perfection. An American scientist, Prof. Mayer, of Hoboken, had constructed an instrument with which he was able to measure the increased length of magnetized iron bars, an operation which required the utmost nicety and accuracy. By this instrument objects with a diameter of 1-200,000 of an inch could be discerned. An additional invention of a somewhat similar character was described, by which so delicate an operation as the measurement of the expansion of a diamond by heat or cold, was accomplished in the most accurate manner. In conclusion, the Professor submitted several drawings of an apparatus recently invented by himself, in which the amount of error in minute measurements is brought down to 1-17,000,000, and even 1-36,000,000 of an inch. This, it is needless to add, is the extreme limit yet reached.

At the close of the lecture the members and guests partook of supper, at which informal addresses were made by several of the Alumni.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE OFFICERS OF THE CONTENDING LINES—SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT PROBABLE.

A protracted conference took place yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, between Col. Thomas A. Scott, President; Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Second Vice President, and Assistant President Green, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Mr. John King, Jr., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The parties met at 10 in the morning in Mr. King's rooms, and the session lasted until 7 in the evening, the matters under discussion being the differences between the two roads. No other persons than those above mentioned were present, although it had been rumored that Mr. H. J. Jewett, President of the Erie Railroad, had been requested to act as arbitrator. At a late hour, Vice President King gave the following statement to the press:

"Executive officers of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies have been in session in New York to-day discussing the points of difference, actual or supposed, between their respective companies. The meeting has been most harmonious, and a basis for a permanent arrangement between the companies will be submitted to their respective Boards of Directors within the next ten days."

Mr. King said that they had decided, out of courtesy, not to communicate anything further in regard to the results of the conference until after the Directors of the companies had taken action in the matter. As to what their action would be he could not, he said, state what twenty or thirty men would decide upon, but he had no hesitation in saying that he thought they would approve of the arrangement proposed by himself and the gentlemen representing the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was understood that after the conference Col. Scott called upon Commodore Vanderbilt, President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Edward Simpson, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and Miss Vinnie Ream, are at the New-York Hotel.

Mortimer D. Leggett, of Ohio, and Major J. W. Powell, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. William Bross, of Chicago, and Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, of Virginia; John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. James Longstreet, of New-Orleans; Congressman George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y.; Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, and Post master John F. Smyth, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

DRIFTWOOD, Penn., June 11.—McKee Smith was killed in a drunken row near this place on the night of the 9th inst. The murderer has not yet been captured.

AMERICAN ART MANUFACTURES IN EUROPE.—The celebrity which our art manufactures are achieving in Europe, especially American Pianos, as represented abroad by the piano-makers of the world, Messrs. Steinway & Sons, whose instruments are so justly famed, alike with professional experts and the general musical public, is continually being exhibited in our foreign exchanges. The most recent recognition of the surpassing merits of these instruments we gather from the *Tageblatt* (daily paper) of Hanover, May 8, from which we quote as follows:

Messrs. Steinway & Sons, the great American piano manufacturers, may again boast with just pride of a recent and most brilliant success which their grand pianos have achieved, coupled with the highest honorable recognition on the part of the most competent authorities. When recently the greatest German composer of the present day, Richard Wagner, and shortly after him, the hero of the piano, Franz Liszt, paid Hanover a visit, both of them used at their residences a Steinway grand piano, furnished them by the agents of these instruments, to whom, prior to leaving, Richard Wagner addressed a letter, from which we quote as follows: Accept my heartfelt thanks for the incomparably magnificent Steinway grand piano, which is eminently worthy of a better pianist than yours, ever thankful, RICHARD WAGNER.

In this letter the great composer distinctly designated Dr. Franz Liszt, who, on his arrival, sent for the same instrument Herr Wagner had used, and also a so-called cabinet upright. As is sufficiently well known, the maestro took part in the great Bach festival concert, and in the piano duets with Mrs. Von Bronsart he used a Bechstein piano, leaving the Steinway grand to be used by his lady partner, probably regarding her as the weaker vessel; but it is a notable fact that as often as Dr. Liszt sat down to play a solo he invariably gave the Steinway instrument the preference. At a matinée at Mr. Von Bronsart's, in which Dr. Liszt took part, playing a trio of Bronsart's, Liszt's songs, &c., he exclusively used the Steinway grand, and took occasion to express to their agent his unqualified admiration of the surpassing excellence of those instruments, also presenting him, as a memento, his picture, with autograph.—*Tribune.*

When Mind and Body are out of Sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.—*Advertisement.*

A Luxury,

To have teeth drawn as it is done without pain at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Blood Diseases.

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence, it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his DISCOVERY for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The GOLDEN DISCOVERY is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples, and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs, or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip joint, and spinal diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa, July 14, 1872.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your DISCOVERY, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

DISCOVERY is sold by druggists.

Man Shot.—HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, would have notified Mr. Schute, of Brooklyn, who was shot by a burglar; the instant his window was broken open the burglar would have been alarmed and never entered.

The Pace that Kills.

"It is the pace that kills." People who live fast get old rapidly. Nothing wears out the constitution like dissipation and late hours. Hygeia, goddess of health, bitterly revenges herself upon all who break her laws, not alone those who do so wantonly, but even those who are compelled by hard necessity. Constant overwork saps the physical structure with no less certainty, if less rapidly, than dissipated habits. There is, however, an antiseptic which, so far as it is in the power of medicine to retard the wear and tear of the system thus accelerated, achieves that object most successfully. This preservative is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a vitalizing agent without a peer. Premature decay, whether it be the result of inherent weakness, hard work, continuous anxiety, dissipation, or disease, is stayed in its withering career, and the exhausted and shattered system powerfully reinforced by this genial restorative.

Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes

AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Gayly the pretty girls throng to the store,

Saying, "Of SOZODONT let us have more."

Singing, in search of it, both sexes join;

"SOZODONT! SOZODONT! tooth wash divine."

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant wedding and ball cards, foreign note papers, &c. Established 1840.

A few Doses of Watson's Neuralgia King will cure the worst case of neuralgia in the face, teeth, or head. Sold by druggists. Office, No. 85 Murray st.

The Best Soap for Family Use is Pyle's O. K. This is the verdict of thousands.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets

Purify and sweeten the breath.

The Blood contains a large amount of iron. The PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies this vital element.

Deshler's Pills are the Best and Safest Remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Lundborg's Perfumes

Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

BACKUS—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, June 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Rev. BRADY E. BACKUS, of Cooperstown, N. Y., to ANNIE, only daughter of the late John Taylor.

BURT—PEARSE.—On Thursday, June 10, 1875, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., EUGENE BURT to ANNIE L., daughter of Augustus F. Pearse. No cards.

CARR—PALMER.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., by Rev. W. Vanslyck, Hon. JOSEPH CARR, of Mount Holly, N. J., to EMILY, second daughter of John Palmer, Esq., of New-York.

CARPENDER—ROBINSON.—At Richmond, Va., June 9, at the residence of the bride's uncle, William H. Haxall, by Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, CHARLES J. CARPENDER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to ALICE B., daughter of the late Edwin Robinson.

CONOVER—READ.—At Mount Holly, N. J., June 10, 1875, in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, Dr. WILLIAM ARTHUR CONOVER, late Surgeon and Medical Director U. S. V. A., of Newark, N. J., to LAURA MORHOUSE, daughter of Joseph Samuel Read, Esq., of Mount Holly.

FARRINGTON—WILHELM.—At Raubsville, Penn., Wednesday, June 2, by Rev. Mr. Helleg, Dr. W. H. FARRINGTON, of New-York, to LIZZIE WILHELM. No cards.

RICHARDSON—HOEY.—On Thursday, June 10, at St. Ann's Church, East 12th st., by Rev. Thos. F. Lynch, HENRY HANDEL RICHARDSON to ELLEN CECILIA HOEY, all of this City.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Deer Lodge, Montana Territory, May 24, HENRY SCHUYLER ARTHUR, son of the late Capt. B. H. Arthur, United States Army, in the 30th year of his age.

BERRIAN.—Thursday evening, June 10, LAVINIA WELCH, widow of the late Isaac B. Berrian, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, John Sniffin, No. 5 East 42d st., on Sunday, June 13, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Rye, Monday.

BROWNE.—At Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y., Friday morning, June 11, CLARISSA, wife of the late Lewis Browne, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of family are invited to the funeral at the Presbyterian Church at Somers, on Sunday, the 13th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's Station on arrival of the 9:15 A. M. train from New-York.

COIT.—At 2 o'clock this morning, June 11, Mrs. EMILY COIT, wife of William A. Coit.

Funeral services on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 388 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, near Bond st. All relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DECATUR.—In this City, on Friday, June 11, after a long and painful illness, ANDREW JACKSON DECATUR, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 157 West 44th st., on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

HARRISON.—On the 10th inst., at his residence, Smithville Flats, Chenango County, N. Y., of pneumonia, RICHARD HARRISON, aged 70.

☞ Cleveland and Cincinnati papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, No. 130 Madison av., on Thursday evening, June 10, ROSETTA LAWRENCE, widow of Joseph Lawrence, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

MILLS.—On the 10th inst., suddenly, S. A. MILLS, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 111 East 34th st., Sunday, 13th, at 3:30 P. M.

MARTIN.—On Thursday morning, the 10th inst., of pneumonia, ELVIRA MALVENIA, only daughter of Henry P. and M. Antoinette Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Fulton av., opposite Irving place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

McCALL.—At Trouville, France, on the 21st of May, CHARLOTTE MANIGAULT, wife of Harry McCall, and daughter of the late Samuel Wilcocks, Esq., of Philadelphia.

OSBORN.—In Paris, on the 8th of May, VIRGINIA STURGES, only daughter of William H. and Virginia R. Osborn.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 32 Park av., Saturday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

RYERSON.—At his residence, Newton, N. J., on Friday, 11th inst., MARTIN RYERSON, late Associate Justice of New-Jersey Supreme Court, and late Judge of the Court of Commissioners on Alabama Claims, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Tuesday, 15th, at 11:15 o'clock A. M. His friends are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

ROWE—On Friday morning, June 11, ALONZO ROWE, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Robert I. Brown, No. 146 West 44th st., on Monday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SMALLWOOD.—At Esopus, on the Hudson, on Thursday, June 10, after a lingering illness, GEORGE SMALLWOOD, Esq., late of London, England.

SHRADY.—JOHN SHRADY, on Thursday, June 10, aged 92 years and 13 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 38 East 32d st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S second Summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

MISSING.—FROM HER HOME, IN NEW-YORK City, under temporary derangement, since May 21, a lady twenty-six years of age, five feet four inches high, slender figure, black hair and eyes, and brown poplin dress. Was seen in Nassau st. June 3. Any information addressed to H. F. JOHNSON, No. 208 West 34th st., will be thankfully received and rewarded.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 12, 1875, will close at this office as follows: on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

IRVING BENSON, M. D., PROFESSIONAL rubber and medical manipulator: the worst cases of chronic diseases solicited. For particulars, address M. D., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—No. 37 Nassau st.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, general assortment of household furniture, fine line of carpets, two billiard tables, soda water fountain, &c.

MR. JOHN A. BALESTIER, NO. 35 PINE st., Mr. BORRIS LILLE, No. 258 West 43d st., and myself, and nobody else, have a right to take payments for me and give receipts. DR. C. REINEKE.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.

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UNDERTAKER. WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY.

Established 1835.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

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THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW WILL CONTAIN, IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL STORY, A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

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Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

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THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE TIMES has made arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story to be written exclusively for its columns. It will be commenced in THE TIMES about the 1st of July. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

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WILL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY:

II. **ASSYRIA.** From the earliest time to the fall of Nineveh. By GEORGE SMITH, of the British Museum.

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ILLUSTRATED BALLAD HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY CONTEMPORARY POETS AND PROSE WRITERS, COLLECTED AND ARRANGED By FRANK MOORE.

The idea of preparing a BALLAD HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION occurred to FRANK MOORE, the well-known author of the "Rebellion Record," "American Eloquence," and other standard historical works, many years ago, and since he has been engaged in collecting material for it. The libraries of the Historical Societies in America, of the British Museum at London, and of the Bibliotheque Imperial at Paris, have been thoroughly examined, as well as public and personal repositories of manuscripts and historical records in the possession of private families. The result of this indefatigable research and labor will be found in this work.

Sentimental, Serious, and Sarcastic Songs, Ridiculous Rhymes, and Burlesque Ballads, all commemorating and illustrating the half-hidden as well as prominent events of the Revolution, will be given in these pages, and to them will be added such notes and comments, epigrams, pasquinades, and personalities, by writers of the period, as are necessary to a full and sufficient understanding of the allusions, insinuations, and facts made use of by the contemporary poet in his historic verses.

The illustrations will be exact reproductions in fac-simile of the portraits, battle scenes, maps, and caricatures drawn and engraved at the time by artists of the time, and in some instances by those who were actual witnesses of and actors in the scenes their pencils have celebrated.

The Bunker Hill number will be published on the 12th June, and will be for sale by Booksellers and Newsdealers generally, whose early orders are solicited. Sent to any address on receipt of the price by the publishers,

JOHNSON, WILSON & CO., Publishers,

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK:

HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR JULY, 1875.

CONTENTS:

NEWBURYPORT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD. By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.
With Twenty-one Illustrations.
PHANTOMS. By T. B. ALDRICH.
A GLANCE AT THE ISLAND OF LEWIS. By WILLIAM BLACK.
With Eight Illustrations.
WHERE?
CARICATURE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD By JAMES PARTON.
With Sixteen Illustrations.
FROM THE SPANISH OF CALDERON.
WANDERINGS IN BRITTANY.
With Thirty-one Illustrations.
THE STORY OF A TROMBONE.
With Four Illustrations.
ECHOES OF BUNKER HILL. By Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.
With Seven Illustrations.
THE SENTINEL.
THE STONE AGE IN EUROPE.—IV. THE TROGLODYTES—(Continued.) By Prof. CHARLES RAU.
With Six Illustrations.
GARTH. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.
CHAPTER III. Knight-Errantry.—IV. How Garth Went to a Picnic.
HIGHEST.
THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC.—(Ninth Paper.) COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. By EDWARD ATKINSON.
A PALACE OF COBWEB.
MISS ANGEL. By Miss THACKERAY. (Conclusion.)
CHAPTER XXX. Afterward.—XXXI. In the Outer Court of the Temple.—XXXII. Any Man to Any Woman.—XXXIII. To show false Art what Beauty was of Yore.—XXXIV. And so farewell.—XXXV. The Church of St. Andrea delle Fratre.
THE WIT AND WISDOM OF THE HAYTIANS. By JOHN BIGELOW.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July, containing ninety-three beautiful engravings and the largest possible variety of entertaining reading, challenges comparison.

The opening article, by Harriet Prescott Spofford, on Newburyport, with twenty-one illustrations, completes the literary and historical survey of the Merrimac region, so well introduced by the articles on Concord in previous numbers.

William Black, the celebrated novelist, in his beautiful description of Lewis, the principal island of the Hebrides, illustrated from his own pencil sketches, discloses the secret charm of his great novel, "A Princess of Thule."

James Parton's "Caricature in the Revolutionary Period," opening with an illustration designed by Benjamin Franklin, in London, 1774, has a centennial flavor, and is peculiarly apropos to the coming Fourth of July.

Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD, who is a Charlestown man, commemorates the centennial of Bunker Hill in a philosophic review of the significant issues of that battle.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN, whose article on the Channel Islands delighted the readers of the June number, in his "Wanderings in Brittany," condenses a volume of interesting matter into twenty pages of this number, accompanied by thirty-one engravings, which for beauty have never been surpassed in any illustrated periodical.

CHARLES RAU continues his illustrated papers on the Stone Age in Europe. There is an illustrated humorous love tale, entitled "The Story of a Trombone;" a charming love story by VIRGINIA W. JOHNSON, "A Palace of Cobweb;" and Poems by T. B. ALDRICH and other popular writers.

EDWARD ATKINSON, in the ninth paper of the "First Century of the Republic" series, gives a thoughtful and suggestive review of the development of American commerce.

JOHN BIGELOW continues his pithy comments on Haytian Proverbs.

The five Editorial Departments leave nothing to be desired by those readers who wish to be informed as to the progress of science and culture, or to be amused by the best of the month's gossip and anecdote.

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The book written by Gen. Sherman is as striking a record of military experience as the modern world has ever read. It is rare that a great commander is a good writer, the same hand not often being gifted with the capacity to hold the sword and the pen with equal skill.

From the Springfield Union.

Gen. Sherman's style becomes picturesque and vivid in treating of the march to the sea, which, indeed, has been seized upon by all our writers as the most romantic passage of the war.

From the Philadelphia Daily Telegraph.

With few exceptions, the book is remarkably temperate, and it is an eminently readable and most interesting narrative of a brilliant military career.

From the Saturday Evening Gazette.

We recognize him as one of the brilliant soldiers of his era, and as a man to whom his country is very largely indebted, for what he now informs us was the conception, as well as the carrying out, of one of the master-strokes of the war.

From the Kennebec Journal.

They are written in an off-hand, vigorous style; abound in anecdote, and give the best account yet published of one of the most important campaigns of the late war.

From the New Home Journal.

Viewed as a military work, the autobiography is a genuine phenomenon, and occupies as unique a position in literature as Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson."

From the New-York Herald.

Sherman shows that he can wield the pen as well as the sword. His style is as much his own as that of Cæsar or Napoleon. It is a winning style. We see a gifted man telling his life in a plain, artless fashion, but with trenchant rhetoric.

From the Tribune.

Of the events of the civil war, in which he has won his illustrious fame, he has given a singularly lucid and instructive description; his strictures on military affairs are judicious and weighty; but to many readers his portraitures of scenes and incidents of less wide-spread publicity, revealing by side-glances the traits of a powerful and, in some sense, a unique personal character, will prove the most interesting portions of the work.

From the New-York Times.

These memoirs are by far the most interesting and important contribution yet made to the military history of the rebellion by any of the leading actors in the great struggle. The personal history of so marked a man must always possess extraordinary interest. When it is related by the man himself, and in that peculiarly racy style which Gen. Sherman's letters and speeches have made familiar to the public, it not only becomes absorbing, but fascinating.

From the Evening Post.

Gen. Sherman has told his story with the most entire unreserve, and the story is one which Americans will be proud to read. We cannot help a feeling of satisfaction in being of the same race and the same country with such a man. We have here the picture of a person resolute yet cautious, bold yet prudent, confident yet modest—a man of action to his finger-ends—yet withal something of a poet. We see all through the book the evidences of a chivalrous mind, and of an intellect of singular force and precision.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, June 11, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold two four-story English basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.8 by half the block, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue, one for $10,000 and the other for $14,500, the purchaser of both being W. B. Murphy, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a similar court decree, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son sold one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.9 by 81, on Lexington avenue, west side, 33.1 feet south of Twenty-ninth street, for $13,275, to Whitfield & Terrebery. The sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of one house and lot on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, east of Twelfth avenue, was adjourned to the 18th inst., and the sale by R. V. Harnett of two tenement-houses and lots on Third avenue, north of One Hundred Twelfth street, to the 25th inst. No other business was transacted.

We yesterday reported a number of transactions as sales made by John McClave & Co., at the Exchange on Thursday, of property belonging to the estate of Francis M. Worth, deceased. We have since learned that little if any of the property was really sold. This fact is to be regretted, for sales conducted in this way, giving to the public a false impression, have a tendency to destroy confidence in the auction business, and to greatly injure the market.

We desire to call special attention to the proposed sale on Tuesday of next week by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of a very valuable class of City real estate, as noted in our advertising columns. The sale is one of real importance, and is well worthy the special notice of investors.

The only sale noticed for to-day at the Exchange is the following: By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure, Eliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23 by 106.3 by 23.1 by 8 by 9 by 20 by 9 by 76, on West Sixteenth street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story English basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 34th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 16.8x½ block.......$10,000

1 four-story English basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 34th st., n. s., 266.8 ft. e. of 10th av., adjoining above lot, same size.......14,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Lexington av., w. s., 33.1 ft. s. of 29th st., lot 16.9x81.......$13,275

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 10.

Mercer st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Bleecker st., 50x85; J. N. Lewis, Referee, to W. C. Dewey.......$10,000

Pine st., s. s., Nos. 31 and 33, runs s. 94.6 ft., thence e. 25.1 ft., thence s. 4 ft., thence e. 33.10 ft., thence n. 26.10 ft., thence w. 9 ft., thence n. 72.8 ft. to s. s. Pine st., thence w. 50 ft.; Executors of J. Walker to the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, New-York.......180,000

Tompkins st., southerly corner of Corsa av., 100x131.8, Fordham; J. H. Hawes, Referee, to Matilda M. Fisher.......722

43d st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; E. Uhl to J. C. Wieboldt.......9,200

57th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 15x100.5; Catharine, wife of W. Gallagher, to D. J. Dwyer.......10,300

64th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x100.5; Executor of M. Donohue to P. Milligan.......16,000

123d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; F. H. Weeks to W. Austin.......1,750

130th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 75x99.11; 131st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 75x99.11; Ann E., wife of J. B. Davis, to C. Ammann.......29,000

Same property; D. L. Rommel to Ann E., wife of J. B. Davis.......25,000

Avenue A, n. w. corner of 122d st., 25x100; 122d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; 123d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; Jennie Fitzgerald, widow, to C. B. Alexander, Referee, release dower.......526

Same property; Susan, wife of J. Fitzgerald, to same, release dower.......627

Avenue A, w. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 123d st., 50x100; F. H. Weeks to J. Egan.......4,200

Washington av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Schuyler st., 50x60 to w. s. Old Boston road, thence 51x49 to Washington av., point of beginning; T. Burwell, Referee, to J. T. Hunt.......2,685

1st av., s. w. corner of 117th st., runs s. 43 ft., thence northerly to s. s. of 117th st., at point 39.1 ft. n. w. of beginning, thence—to beginning, gore; Cornelia Austin to W. Austin.......4,000

3d av., lots Nos. 249 and 250, parcel 34; E. K. Willard property, Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; E Valentine to A. Stone.......2,400

3d av., lots Nos. 195 and 196, parcel 24, E. K. Willard property, Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; A. Stone to E. Valentine.......350

Plot 100 ft. e. of Forrest st., and 150 ft. n. of Walter Kelley's land, 50x100, Yonkers; T. C. Cornell to P. Hickey.......750

LEASES RECORDED.

25th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x98.9; 10 years, per year.......$2,750

3d av., No. 359, n. e. corner 26th st., store, &c.; 5 years, per year.......2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

Contemplating going abroad, or leaving town, the coming season, and desirous of placing their property where it will be managed in the most satisfactory manner, can do so by leaving it with

CHARLES F. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for Estates,
No. 4 PARK PLACE.

We make a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., relieving owners of all trouble, annoyance, and anxiety in regard to the care of their property. Our references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City, we shall be pleased to furnish them when requested.

FOR SALE—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN eight-room cottage; modern improvements; in good neighborhood; on high ground, and convenient to horse and steam cars. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, cabinet finish; 53d st., Broadway, and 6th av.; cheapest in market. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

LAUNDRY AND COOKING RANGES THAT heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

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FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

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FOR SALE—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, one hour from New-York, with unequaled facilities for reaching the City; twenty acres of land highly improved; well built mansion in perfect order; gardener's cottage, large barn, fruits in great variety; perfectly healthy, chills and fever unknown; views of river and mountains unsurpassed; will be sold greatly below its value. Address Post Office Box No. 21 Nyack, N. Y.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

VILLA SITES.—THE LOVELIEST SCENERY within thirty miles of New-York; splendidly situated on Hudson River at Rockland Lake; pure air, pure water, pure ice, and high ground, with twenty miles of river, lake, and mountain in full view, mingled in pictures of marvelous beauty, unequaled anywhere. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 71 Broadway, Room 95.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COTTAGE IN THE village of Southampton, near salt water and ocean, where there is bathing, rowing, and fishing; beautiful location for a country seat. Address H. L. WHITE, Box No. 16 Southampton, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, (SPECIALTY.)—Rent fully furnished for season; some elegant places on mountain, or ridge; excellent neighborhoods. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

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TO LET AT TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON TWENTY-SEVEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

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A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS,
No. 55 Broad st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF RAMAPO, ON the line of the Erie Railway, thirty-three miles from New-York City, a cottage house, with barn, stable, ice-house, fruit trees, &c.; the house is in good order, contains ten rooms and a furnace in the cellar; rent $300 per annum. Apply to PIERSON & CO., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

RAVENSWOOD VILLA, ON EAST RIVER BANK.—Stable, grounds, fruit, with modern conveniences and appointments; rent very low. WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old slip.

CHEAP RENT AT MORRISTOWN.—DOUBLE house, furnished, modern improvements, shade, &c.; twelve rooms; fine location; five minutes' walk of depot. Address J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.—Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row; Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.

GILT-EDGED NEW-YORK PROPERTY.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED.
BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
BOULEVARD AND 57TH ST.
OTHER LEADING STREETS AND AVENUES.
CHOICEST REAL ESTATE OFFERING EVER MADE.
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
will sell at auction at 12 o'clock on

TUESDAY, JUNE 15,

at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable New-York property:

NO. 76 FIFTH AVENUE, west side, 103.3 feet south of 14th st.—Magnificent dwelling; lot 25.9¾x125.

NO. 1 THIRTEENTH STREET, north side, 100 feet west of 5th av.—Stable and lot. The above properties form an L, and the location for business purposes is one of the most desirable in the City.

Ninety per cent. may remain on mortgage five years; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND BROADWAY, southwest corner.—Most valuable gore lot in the City, 30.6 feet on Broadway, 182 feet on 57th st., key of the block. Cuts off 57th st. fronts.

$20,000 may remain on mortgage.

Also,

BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 51ST ST.

SPLENDID PLOT, THREE FRONTS,
40 feet 5 inches by 163 feet, directly opposite
"THE ALBANY."

Entire front on north side 51st st., 40 feet 5 inches on east side of Broadway, and 40 feet 5 inches on west side of 7th av. Best location in the City for hotel or apartment-house. Ninety per cent. may remain; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., running through to 7th av., and fronting on each street. Sixty per cent. may remain for five years.

Also,

SIX SUPERB BROWN-STONE HOUSES, 57TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497 West 57th st., north side, six new four-story brown-stone houses, finished in most elegant manner; all improvements. Ninety per cent. may remain five years; five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

BOULEVARD, 10TH AV., AND 69TH ST.—Entire front on north side of 69th st., 138 feet 9 inches, 46 feet on west side of Boulevard, and 41 feet on east side of 7th av. Ninety per cent may remain on mortgage five years; five per cent. at sale. Also,

SPLENDID LOT ON NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD AND 73D ST.

Ninety per cent may remain five years.
For maps and further particulars apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—BY F. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, elegant homestead and valuable real estate in Westchester County, between Mamaroneck and Rye, on the Boston Boulevard, and within about ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison. Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the most reasonable terms, the spacious house, late the residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, suitable for hotel, school, or residence, with six to twelve acres, stable, conservatory, and grapery, and also two plots of about two and a half and four acres each.

FORECLOSURE SALE, NO. 151 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 38; extension, 22 by 8; lot, 131 feet; fourteen rooms, sub-cellar, tin roof, five stationary basins, bath-room, three water-closets, laundry, store-room, furnace bells, tubes, and burglar-alarm throughout; fine grape-vines. Sale to take place at noon on the 16th inst., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A NICE FRENCH FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, by a family with one child; possession wanted Sept. 1. Address, with full particulars as to number and size of rooms, &c., N. O., Post Office Box No. 5,714.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.

my29-law6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

DOLLY H. SMITH, JOSEPH M. WARD, J. E. SIMMONS, } Executrix and Executors of James Smith, deceased.

my22-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.

MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

my8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD, JAMES THOMSON, JAMES N. PLATT, } Executors.

f27-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
his attorney in fact.

f20-law6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.

f20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Administrator.

jan30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
d12-law6mSa* of said deceased.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Herman H. Roehrs, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixth day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

je12-law3wS*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM TOBIAS and ARTHUR N. CLARKE, carrying on business under the firm name of Tobias and Clarke, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A HIGHLY-BRED SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—Is 8 years old, blood bay with black points, is guaranteed sound, and was thoroughly broken by the present owner four years ago, having been constantly ridden in his family ever since up the Hudson River. He may be seen at Dickel's Riding School, 39th st. and 5th av.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THEIR VALUE, ONE PAIR of horses, adapted to any service, coach or other uses. May be seen at the stables, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, seven years old; gentle, kind, and sound; has been used for City work for two years; sold for want of use; trial given. Call at No. 325 West 56th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AS GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, dress and cloak-maker; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits, &c.; by the day or month; terms low; would leave the City. Address Dressmaker, No. 146 Spring st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or Waiting.—By a very nice, neat young French girl; very competent in either capacity; has two years' reference from last place, to which her employers can refer. To be seen at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young German Protestant girl; can take care children, do light house-work; for low wages; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; willing to go to the country. Call at present employer's, 13 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid; will be willing to do washing; can do waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 343 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; City or country. Call at her present employer's, No. 31 East 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young Scotch woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, REliable colored young woman; or can do chamber-work, waitress, nurse; City or country; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a reliable and capable cook in all branches, or house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND THOROUGHLY competent in every respect in French or American cooking; City or country; can furnish the best of references; ladies can be seen. Apply at No. 602 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOman, who is a good bread and biscuit maker, and good plain cook; expert in all its branches; City or country; has good City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, creams, and jellies, desserts of all kinds; best City reference from her employers; no objections to a first-class boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, a reliable, economical, and respectful servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; no objection to assist with washing; best reference given. Apply or address No. 212 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS A THOROUGHLY good cook in every respect, in either boarding or Summer house in the country; unexceptionable reference from last place. Call at or address No. 234 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference can be given. Call at Mr. Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th st. and University place.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of bread and biscuit; country preferred; best reference. Call for two days at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE, STEADY WOMAN AS thorough cook and baker; would take a laundress' place; in City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDING her business thoroughly; has good City references; understands all kinds of fine desserts, milk, butter, &c. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook; understands her business thoroughly; well recommended. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—BY A COMpetent person; is an excellent washer and ironer; in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT ENGlish girl as first-class cook in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 3 West 51st st., near 5th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; COUNTRY OR City; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, OF many years' experience in house-work in general, and has a long reference from last place; ladies can refer to her last and former employers. Can be seen at French Office, No. 602 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good references; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER OR CHARGE OF HOUSE for Summer.—By a respectable woman who can give best references in this City. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE AMERICAN woman as housekeeper for a hotel or boarding-house, or Summer house; is sober and obliging; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, Protestant; would like to take charge of a house during the Summer and cook for parties if necessary; has unexceptionable references. Call at No. 1,208 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR COOK AND HOUSEkeeper.—By an Englishwoman who thoroughly understands her business; Protestant; town or country; hotel or private family. Address J. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young English Protestant as lady's maid or seamstress; is thoroughly competent; has good references. Address Emily, care of Mrs. Pollock, No. 246 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable reference; No. 31 East 20th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; thirteen years in last place. Call at No. 112 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; one who thoroughly understands her business; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 774 2d av., dye store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as laundress or chamber-maid; best of City references. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 48 East 34th st., present employer's.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MAID AND seamstress; will make herself generally useful; is capable of taking the entire care of a lady's wardrobe; best City reference. Call at No. 19 West 31st st.

NURSES.—BY TWO YOUNG RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, who have just arrived from France and who have resided several years in England, to take care of children out of arms; can speak English, French, and German fluently; good seamstresses. Address L. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman to take entire charge of a young infant from its birth; understands bringing it up on the bottle; will be highly recommended in this City; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH NURSE, THE CARE OF an invalid for the Summer in the country; is able to take charge of any kind of sickness; is a Protestant. Address by letter, Mrs. R., No. 222 Madison st., Room No. 24.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A thorough, responsible, and trustworthy nurse, an English Protestant, whom she has known for many years; she is a respectful and respectable person. Apply after 12 o'clock at No. 345 6th av., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A LADY WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk, as wet nurse in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS SICK or invalid's nurse, either lady or gentleman; accustomed to travel; speaks French; willing to make herself useful; best private and medical City reference. Call on or address T. C., care of Mrs. Sheridan, No. 298 East 20th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A reliable young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is a good sewer; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Call at No. 739 6th av., confectionery store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take full charge of a baby, and do all kinds of sewing by hand; a good home preferred to high wages; country preferred; best of references. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; would take care of a baby from its birth or grown children; is a good seamstress; several years' City reference. Call or address for two days 58 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse; reference and certificate. Address Catherine Henery, No. 85 South 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANTS' NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, with City reference; makes switches and combings up neatly; works home or would go out by the day; would go to the country. Call at No. 404 East 18th st., second floor, back.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS SEAMstress; willing to assist with chamber-work or children; no objection to travel; good reference. Address G. K., No. 419 West 32d st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A LITTLE GIRL, FOURteen years of age, to mind children and make herself useful; best of City reference. Call at the basement door, No. 45 East 25th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing; has good reference. Inquire in the store, 331 East 32d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, capable American girl; understands her business well in all its branches; has good references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS waitress, and willing to assist in chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business; first-class City reference; willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's house, No. 24 West 56th st.

MALES

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PROPERTY and education, wants work in a business, where, after satisfaction being given and received, he can obtain an interest, or partnership, by the investment of some capital; state nature and place of business; references given and required. Address B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as butler; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; only leaves on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 145 Madison av.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, with good City reference; is highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, of nice size and respectable appearance, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a very reliable driver; willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Address J., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; also, the management and care of fast horses; has four years' best references from last employer; is temperate, willing, and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address J. K., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; no objections to the country. Call for three days for J. C. H., at No. 8 East 31st st., livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman, who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; has good references; not afraid of work; willing to make himself useful. Call or address F., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman and groom; understands his business; the care of young and fast horses; best reference as to honesty and sobriety; is a stylish driver. Call or address No. 51½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who has the best references for character and capabilities; would accept a situation as second coachman or assistant. Address J. B., at Brewster's factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; excellent references; can milk if required; country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is a thorough, good driver; excellent City references. Call or address J. C., care of J. B. Brewster, factory 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man; understands taking care of road horses thoroughly; temperate and obliging and not afraid of work; best City and country references. Address Coachman, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; Protestant; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on R. N., No. 204 West 32d st., or address Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS COACHman, (Protestant;) has no objection to the country; has several years' reference from the best families in the City. Call on A. L. E., No. 227 West 28th st., or address Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has ten years' reference from last place; will be found willing and obliging. Address G., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; will go either in the City or country; can be well recommended. W. B., harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman, who thorough understands his business; City or country; has good references; not afraid of work; willing to made himself useful. Call or address F., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A THOROUGHLY competent man; four years' first-class City references. Address or apply to W. P., No. 436 6th av., Ruck's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single, as coachman and groom; four years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address, P. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF EXPERIence and capability; sober, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; six years' good City reference. Address N. D., No. 151 West 38th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COACHMAN and groom; City or country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,251 Broadway, corner 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO can furnish the best of references. Call on or address Mr. F. J. Hall, No. 83 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED man as coachman; has had great experience in horses, carriages, and harness; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address, for three days, F. H., No. 128 East 32d st., private stable.

FARMER OR CARPENTER.—BY A SINGLE Swede, speaking English; gives the best references as a competent, sober, industrious man; is willing; will come for low wages. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife; no family; man as first-class gardener; wife as good cook, washer, and ironer; best City references. Address R., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine; good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT SINGLE man, gives best City references, as a competent table waiter and servant; speaks English; knows his duties perfectly; is sober, tidy, and industrious. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WANTED—TO GO ABROAD AS TUTOR, WAITER or assistant in any capacity, by a young American Protestant of good character and classical education. Address SHORT-HAND WRITER, Box 193 *Times* Office.

WAITER—MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG married couple in a private family, the husband as first-class waiter, wife as first-class maid; best City reference. Call on or address A. R., No. 150 East 42d st.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS — BARGAINS. — SEVENTEEN CENTS to twenty-five cents; one piece or more; dealers and families. Call on ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) FINE OLD-FASHIONED tall clocks, English make, splendid time-keepers, in excellent order.

One of the above is a moon-face clock.
Address Box No. 24 Southbridge, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. B. H. D'AVIGDOR HAS BEEN ADMITted as a partner in our gold department from this date. E. S. MUNROE & CO.,
No. 1 Broad st., corner Wall st., Drexel Building.
New-York June 1, 1875.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy Special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN who can come well recommended, to go to Orange, N. J. Address New-York P. O. Box No. 5,685.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN TO GO FORTY MILES into the country; one as laundress, and to help with the chamber-work and mending, the other as waitress and chamber-maid; location healthy and pleasant; wages $12 and $10; references desired. Apply on Saturday from 3 to 5 o'clock, and on Monday from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 618 Henry st., opposite Third place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE WOMEN TO DO THE work of a small family in the suburbs of the City; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; a good home and liberal wages for first-class help; none others need apply. Address H., Box No. 2,589, stating name and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, well recommended. Call at No. 16 East 36th st.

WANTED.—A MAN COOK; MUST BE ACTIVE and intelligent. Apply at No. 190 Cherry st.

WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR A SMALL family in the suburbs of a New-England city, two hours by rail from New-York; must be a fair, plain cook, willing and able to work; German preferred, and good references required. Inquire of Baggage Master of New-York, New-Haven and Harlem Railroad, corner 4th av., and 42d st., between 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. this day.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SEAMstress in a public institution in City; one competent to take entire charge of the work department, and can cut and fit boys' and girls' clothing, may apply or address No. 9 East 14th st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE CITY a Protestant second waiter, with good City references. Apply at MRS. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—SIX FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS. Mrs. Smyth, No. 160 East 53d st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

Twenty-third st., corner 4th av., SUNDAY, June 13. Bible class for young men only, in reading-room at 5 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in lecture-room at 6:30 P. M. Special services in hall following service of song at 7:30 P. M. Messrs. Jesup, Wetmore, Stokes, Morse, Bussing, Dooly, Vermilye, Pinkney, Sage, and Taylor, Delegates to recent Richmond Convention, will take part in the exercises. The public is invited.

THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 8:30, meetings for young men only will be held.

Daily religious service for all classes at 4 o'clock, in the parlors.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.,
MONDAY, JUNE 14, 8 P. M.

Readings by Fanny Foster and Prof. E. H. Barlow. Music by Carl Lanzer, violinist, and Prof. Elder, organist.

AT FREE TABERNACLE METHODIST Episcopal Church, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30; evening, 7:45; young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free; all welcome. Strawberry festival and musical entertainment for the benefit of the Sunday-school, Thursday evening, June 17; tickets, 30 cents.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—"REAsonable Reasons for Total Abstinence" will be the subject of an address by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, (Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church,) at De Garmo Hall, 14th st. and 5th av., Sunday, June 13, at 3 P. M. Good music. The public cordially invited.

L. C. COLE, Secretary. J. B. GIBBS, President.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, ROOM No. 4.—Granite monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates and plans for the same furnished.

L. C. HILDRETH.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach. Morning subject, "The Living Redeemer." Evening subject, "The Thorn-crowned King." Sacrament of Lord's Supper, 3 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 and 2. Children and adults cordially invited.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching on Sunday by Rev. Dr. Chapman, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Hours of service, Sunday morning, 10:30, and evening, 7:45 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D. Sunday-school 9 A. M. All will be cordially welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Divine services with sermon on Sunday at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer at 4 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st. Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, June 13, services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Last meeting of the season,
SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 4,
in the
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST.

1. LESSON AND ADDRESS. By Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, D. D. Congregational Bible class lesson, with illustrations.

2. ADDRESS. By Prof. W. F. Sherwin, of New-Jersey, on "Tact in the Sunday-school work."

WM. PHELPS, President.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH WILL be reopened to-morrow, June 13. Morning sermon by Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., at 10:30 o'clock. Evening sermon by Rev. Wm. Wyatt, of Albany, at 7:45. Communion at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH EXTENSION AND CITY MISSIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING
TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING,
in the
YORKVILLE M. E. CHURCH,
86th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
Speakers:
REV. A. C. MOREHOUSE,
REV. A. D. VAIL,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Esq.,
and W. K. PEYTON.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

CHILDREN'S SUNDAY
at
BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. THOMAS.
Morning subject: "Stones for Bread."
Evening subject: "Remember now thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth."

Special Children's Service at 3 P. M. Baptism of infants, addresses, chorus singing, &c.

LADIES' FESTIVAL, MONDAY EVENING, June 14, 1875.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
MORNING SERVICE AT 11.
NO EVENING SERVICE.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT ALLEN STREET M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.)—Rev. William McAllister will preach at 10:30 A. M.; sacramental services at 3 P. M.; singing by the children and addresses by prominent speakers and the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday during the Summer months at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. All the seats are free.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADIson av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; divine services—Morning at 10:30; afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday, both morning and evening. Strangers are cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Mr. Garner, of Boston, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Mr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, will preach at 11 A. M.

DEDICATION ANNIVERSARY AT HARLEM Presbyterian Church, 125th st. and Madison av.—Sermon in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, Sabbath, June 13, by Rev. Ezra Gillett, D. D., and at 7:30 address by Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., late Moderator of General Assembly, on "John Knox."

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. W. H. Russell, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Prayer Circle Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Welcome to all. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach at both services.

All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 13th inst; holy communion 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer 10:30 A. M.; children's service 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M., and Bible reading at 7:45 evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Cordial invitation to strangers.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., will preach in this church to-morrow morning at 10:30 and afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HAS THE DAY DAWNED?—THE SPECIAL messenger of the King of Kings will preach the word of prophecy on Sunday at 3 P. M. in the University, Washington square. Seats free. Subject—"The Time and Manner of the Great Day of God."

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Hudson st. and 8th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Scott, on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. W. Sever, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Public kindly invited.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st.—Preaching on Sabbath by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Selleck, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF THE MORNING Star Sunday-school, Nos. 165 and 167 West 26th st., at 2:30 P. M.—Rev. W. W. Page and other prominent speakers; also a choir of children from Howard Mission are expected.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. Joseph J. Muir, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject—"Christ's Word 'Come.'"

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in evening at 7:30 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and at No. 278 Water st. at 3 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Services at 10:30 and 7:45. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. N. G. Cheney, Pastor.—Children's Day—Singing by the Sabbath-school, and sermon addressed to them at the morning service. Subject in the evening, at 7:45—"The Jailor's Trouble; or, What must I do to be Saved?" Strangers welcomed.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre, on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Love and Light."

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. DR. R. S. STORRS, REV. JAMES M. Buckley and Rev. Henry M. Sanders will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union next Monday evening at Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, at 7:30 o'clock. Solos by Mrs. Sarah E. Sanger, and singing by "Amphion" quartet.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert at 3:30 P. M., to be addressed by Dr. J. T. Evans, on the Sunday-school work in Spain. All cordially invited.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. J. S. WILLIS, PASTOR, WILL preach at Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Cooper Institute. Morning topic, "Prayer vs. Naturalism." Evening topic, "The Ruin and Restoration of a Great King." Seats free; all invited.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Subjects: at 10:30 A. M., "The Pure in Heart;" at 7:45 P. M., "The Sin Against the Holy Ghost." Seats free.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 29th st.—The Pastor, Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock and evening at 7:45. The evening sermon, the closing one, on the "Christian Pilgrimage."

REV. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. All welcome.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., THE FORMER Pastor, will preach at the South Baptist Church, Kinney st., Newark, (Rev. George A. Peltz, Pastor,) Sunday morning and evening.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening text—"I write unto you, young men." All are welcome.

REV. J. RYLAND KENDRICK, D. D., OF Poughkeepsie, will preach Sunday, June 13, morning and evening, in Trinity Baptist Church, 55th st., near Lexington av.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45. Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., will preach Sunday, June 13, morning and evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; children's singing school 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30; children's, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 8, with sermon in the course on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers welcomed.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SEXTON. — A PERSON WHO IS THOROUGHLY competent and can give best of references desires a position as sexton. Address Sexton, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William B. Merritt, Sunday morning and evening. All cordially invited.

TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—REV. Matthew Hale Smith, D. D., will address Sunday-school teachers on Monday evening in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., and give illustrations of the new method of teaching adult and congregational classes.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. George H. Corey, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject, "How to be a Man."

UNITY CHAPEL, BROOKLYN, CLASSON, near Atlantic av., Rev. Stephen H. Camp, Pastor.—James Freeman Clarke will preach in this church Sunday, June 13, morning and evening. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"Grace; what it is and what it does." Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"How Jesus is a Master."

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1875.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the year ending June 30, 1876, will be received at this Department until the 16th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered, and accepted or rejected, item by item; and this advertisement and the proposals, so far as accepted by the Secretary of State, and the bond accompanying the same, shall constitute the contract between the Government and the bidder or bidders, and no further contract will be executed.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time, during the year, in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department.

The entire quantities of each article will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to fifty per cent. of the bid or bids accepted, approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned for furnishing such portions of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the contract.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of State, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Department of State, Washington.

The failure to comply with any order under the contract will, at the option of the Secretary of State, operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond; or the Secretary of State may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any article as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for Stationery."

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD. } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 33.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, from the net earnings of the three months ending June 30, instant, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record on the 19th day of June.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of July. R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M. June 19, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 2.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. REQUIRING PROOF OF BONDS OF AND CLAIMS AGAINST SAID RAILROAD.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are complainants, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as co-plaintiffs therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree therein on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

And, whereas, said Court did by said decree, order, adjudge and decree, that the property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," as described in said decree and in the mortgage or deed of trust (for the foreclosure of which this suit is brought) with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) be sold as one entire parcel as an *entirety*, under the direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in such manner and on such terms and conditions as in said decree contained;

And, whereas, said Court did further order, adjudge, and decree that the lands and land-grants conveyed in said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And whereas said court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the said sale of said mortgaged premises and lands shall have arisen or shall arise in the hands of the Receiver, from the prosecution of the business of said company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from the property, are in law and equity held and bound and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation of the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for liabilances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person or persons, is or are liable, in any manner, by his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution of the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertaking the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and then outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to the said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And whereas said court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the said sale of said mortgaged premises and lands shall have arisen or shall arise in the hands of the Receiver, from the prosecution of the business of said company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from the property, are in law and equity held and bound and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation of the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for liabilances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person or persons, is or are liable, in any manner, by his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution of the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertaking the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and then outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to the said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

Now, this is to notify, direct, and advertise to all parties having claims against or charges in said order of reference, and all bona fide holders of bonds such as are named therein, and all parties in any way interested in the matters of such reference, to appear in person or by properly-authorized attorney before me, the said Master Commissioner, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on any days between the first and fifteenth days of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive, (Sundays and the 5th day of July excepted,) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to make proper and satisfactory proof of such claim and bonds, in order that such claims may be heard by and reported to the court by the Master Commissioner.

KENNETH G. WHITE,
Special Master Commissioner.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM st., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1808	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3705	5517	6843
210	1868	3835	5539	6862
241	1875	3973	5580	6883
298	2118	4028	5581	6893
345	2161	4119	5593	6919
396	2154	4295	5602	7049
491	2163	4269	5619	7239
540	2183	4320	5715	7274
525	2184	4349	5722	7312
658	2205	4373	5743	7392
673	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2283	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4533	6155	7574
747	2297	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
786	2776	4755	6202	7950
787	2778	4918	6207	8039
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2900	5159	6309	8510
1334	2909	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6383	8710
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3207	5267	6334	8877
1668	3214	5314	6536	8906
1801	3506	5323	6555	8908

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Coupons are now prepared for to-day and after all said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board:

A. R. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York

C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.

W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. B. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 43 PINE ST.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR SPECIAL SALES MADE OF ALL OTHER DAYS.

Our established custom twenty-three years. Real estate sold on any day desired.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are complainants, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat, and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as complainants therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. And, whereas, by said decree the court did order, adjudge, and decree that all the right, title, interest, claim, estate or demand whatsoever, which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" has, or may at any time hereafter acquire or become in any way entitled to, of, in, and to all the lands and sections of lands situate, lying, and being on either side of the railroad of said company, and the branch thereof, as the same may be finally located and constructed in accordance with the said acts of Congress and the supplements thereto, in or through the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, and the United States Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, making in the aggregate about sixty millions of acres of land, more or less, and also all the right of way and railroad and branches thereof authorized by the said act of Congress and the acts and resolutions supplementary thereto, constructed and to be constructed, under the said act in the said States and Territories, and all engines, cars, and rolling stock which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" may have at any time placed upon the said railroad for the use and operation thereof, together with all the rights, liberties, franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, and property of every description, to the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said railroad under or by virtue of the said acts and resolutions of the Congress of the United States, with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land grants which are therein specially provided for) be sold in one entire parcel, as an *entirety*, under direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in such manner and on such terms and conditions as in said decree contained;

And, whereas, by said decree the court did order, adjudge, and decree that all the right, title, interest, claim, estate or demand whatsoever, which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" has, or may at any time hereafter acquire or become in any way entitled to, of, in, and to all the lands and sections of lands situate, lying, and being on either side of the railroad of said company, and the branch thereof, as the same may be finally located and constructed in accordance with the said acts of Congress and the supplements thereto, in or through the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, and the United States Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, making in the aggregate about sixty millions of acres of land, more or less, and also all the right of way and railroad and branches thereof authorized by the said act of Congress and the acts and resolutions supplementary thereto, constructed and to be constructed, under the said act in the said States and Territories, and all engines, cars, and rolling stock which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" may have at any time placed upon the said railroad for the use and operation thereof, together with all the rights, liberties, franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, and property of every description, to the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said railroad under or by virtue of the said acts and resolutions of the Congress of the United States, with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land grants which are therein specially provided for) be sold in one entire parcel, as an *entirety*, under direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in such manner and on such terms and conditions as in said decree contained;

And, whereas, said Court did by said decree, order, adjudge and decree, that the property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," as described in said decree and in the mortgage or deed of trust (for the foreclosure of which this suit is brought) with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) be sold as one entire parcel as an *entirety*, under the direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in accordance with certain instructions contained in said decree.

And whereas said court did further order, adjudge, and decree that the lands and land-grants conveyed in said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And whereas said court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the said sale of said mortgaged premises and lands shall have arisen or shall arise in the hands of the Receiver, from the prosecution of the business of said company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from the property, are in law and equity held and bound and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation of the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for liabilances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person or persons, is or are liable, in any manner, by his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution of the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertaking the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and then outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to the said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

Now, this is to notify, direct, and advertise to all parties having claims against or charges in said order of reference, and all bona fide holders of bonds such as are named therein, and all parties in any way interested in the matters of such reference, to appear in person or by properly-authorized attorney before me, the said Master Commissioner, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on any days between the first and fifteenth days of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive, (Sundays and the 5th day of July excepted,) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to make proper and satisfactory proof of such claim and bonds, in order that such claims may be heard by and reported to the court by the Master Commissioner.

KENNETH G. WHITE,
Special Master Commissioner.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC
FOR JULY,
Now ready, and for sale everywhere,
commences the THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME with two timely historical papers—one a clear and graphic description of

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,
by HORACE E. SCUDDER, and the other a very interesting account of

WASHINGTON IN CAMBRIDGE,
narrating the incidents of his residence there during the siege of Boston, by ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

These alone would make the number a noteworthy one, but it is rich in attractions besides.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER
gives an entertaining description of PASSING THE CATARACT OF THE NILE, and

W. D. HOWELLS
writes of AN OBSOLETE FINE GENTLEMAN, being an Essay on Parini, the Italian poet.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
contributes two SONNETS FROM OVER SEA, and there are other poems by

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE,
CHRISTOPHER P. CRANCH,
T. B. ALDRICH, and
EDGAR FAWCETT.
HENRY JAMES, JR.,

continues his delightful serial novel RODERICK HUDSON, and there is a clever story entitled BROKE JAIL, by D. H. JOHNSON, a new writer.

LIGHTNING AND LIGHTNING-RODS
Are treated by Prof. JOHN TROWBRIDGE, of Harvard; SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN ROMANTIC SCHOOL, by Prof. H. H. BOYESEN, of Cornell; and THE RUSSIANS IN THE EAST, by GEORGE M. TOWLE.

The departments of RECENT LITERATURE, ART, and EDUCATION maintain their usual excellence, and under the latter there is an interesting account of the WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

The publishers refer with pride to the fact that the six numbers of the ATLANTIC published this year have contained four poems by LONGFELLOW, two by LOWELL, two by WHITTIER, and one by BRYANT, which are among the best that these leading American poets have ever written. Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has furnished two brilliant articles, in his happiest vein, and contributions have also appeared from BAYARD TAYLOR, T. B. ALDRICH, W. D. HOWELLS, R. C. STEDMAN, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, R. H. STODDARD, CELIA THAXTER, Miss PHELPS, and other favorite writers; not to omit MARK TWAIN, whose Mississippi River papers have been so widely read.

The list of attractions for 1875 does not stop here. In early numbers will be commenced a series of Autobiographical Papers by Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, and several Papers on Railroads by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.; a New American Novel by W. D. HOWELLS will follow Mr. James' story. BAYARD TAYLOR resumes in August his "Autumn Days in Weimar;" and in September Col. GEORGE E. WARING begins a series of papers of great practical value.

Other contributions are expected from the writers named above, who have so long been identified with the ATLANTIC, and the publishers will spare no pains or expense to keep the magazine, where it has always stood, AT THE HEAD OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

TERMS—35 cents a number; $4 a year.

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

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HAVE JUST ISSUED:

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The list of attractions for 1875 does not stop here. In early numbers will be commenced a series of Autobiographical Papers by Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, and several Papers on Railroads by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.; a New American Novel by W. D. HOWELLS will follow Mr. James' story. BAYARD TAYLOR resumes in August his "Autumn Days in Weimar;" and in September Col. GEORGE E. WARING begins a series of papers of great practical value.

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MR. BEECHER'S FRIDAY EVENING TALK.

THE BEAUTY AND GOODNESS OF RELIGION—THE NEW-YORK NEWSPAPERS AS INSTRUCTORS OF THEOLOGY—ANOTHER DEFENSE OF MR. BEECHER'S IDEAS ON PREACHING AND RELIGION—THE WORSHIP OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Plymouth Lecture-room was crowded to repletion last evening despite the overpowering heat. Col. Harry Beecher and his wife and Rev. Edward Beecher occupied seats on the platform and Mrs. Beecher sat in front. Gen. Tracy was one of the worshipers, and he fell sound asleep during the Pastor's discourse. There were two bouquets on the pastoral desk as though to make up for last week's neglect. Mr. Beecher arrived five minutes early, looking the picture of cheerfulness and good health. At 8 o'clock he gave out the 513th hymn. Then Brother McKay prayed long and floridly, and the congregation sang the 907th hymn. This was followed by a sepulchral prayer from Brother Hart, and the singing of the 660th hymn. At its conclusion Mr. Beecher settled himself in his chair, and said that he had been brought up as a boy to believe that religion was a matter of duty, and consequently something hard, severe, combative and of a quality which the world could not be expected to admire. He had heard it often said, and had come to regard it as such, that it was an evidence of piety when the world disliked a man. As he had often before remarked, the Jewish mind did not seem to have had any sense of the beauty of nature. As one of their fundamental canons forbid them to fashion anything to the image of God, their sense of beauty seems to have struck in, and nowhere was the appreciation of the beauty of moral excellence so high as among them. The more he thought of it the more he was astonished that this had not before been found out. Throughout the writings of the Apostles there is a constant yearning for beauty. It glistens in a thousand places in the New Testament like the glancing colors of silks that have been woven into the texture of the stuff. All the faculties of man have the quality of becoming noble and beautiful, and there is such an appreciation of this development in the world that, as a general rule, the most hardened men see the beauty even of holiness. He did not mean to be understood as sayink by that a man who is pretty well drunk admires temperance, or that a glutton who is one-third of the way into his dinner admires forbearance, or that while a man is mad he appreciates the beauty of a peaceful temper. While men are under the influence of evil, that restrains them for the time-being from admiring beautifulness; but until nature is substantially extinguished in men will they fail to perceive the moral beauty of goodness. We would go further and say that the capstone of the Bible lies in the exhibition by Christian men of such beautifulness that men, seeing their works, may be induced to glorify God, the Father. Not that that is the only thing, or the end that we should seek in the first instance.

He knew, he said, that everybody would be glad to be handsome. Men try to hide their blemishes, and that is not unpraiseworthy. Everybody, he said, would like to have beautiful features. He would himself. [Laughter.] He had a cosmetic, by which all could become handsome. It was not one to make eyebrows grow upon a spot where they never grew; to make a small nose large, or a big mouth small; but it substantially does the same thing. Handsome is that handsome does. The face is like a canvas, and beauty is what is put upon it. No matter how coarse the canvas may be, if the artist be skillful and cover it with noble thoughts in glowing colors the canvas will not be looked at on account of the beauty of the painting. A really handsome face is indicative of a handsome soul. It is grace that makes us handsome—if we have enough of it. It is not enough for a man to strive after Christian qualities—to catch them by the foot as it were; to have them visit him once a year and spend a night or two with him. It is not until we have refined them, polished them into beauty that the moral power of the beauty of holiness begins to be discernible in us. Is there anything more noble than conscience? Yet when we look around we see how conscientious people live, how hard and unlovely they appear. There are men who are untemptable—who stand amid temptations like sphinxes amid the sands of Egypt. Now and then comes a time of trouble, when hard men are wanted, but is it not a barrenness of conscience that makes them so homely? If we are to develop and educate our consciences, it is not necessary that they should be forced to remain as granite. Will we not let some moss grow on them? Will we not plant some vines to run over and cover them? Is anything more lovely than a mother's conscience as she sits in the midst of her children dividing justice among them? It is the want of beautiful consciences that makes men afraid of conscience.

There are no more conscientious men in the world than men of benignity. Conscience is to life what the bone is to the structure of the body. It is not to be worn outside. It is strength in the centre, with an outside of softness. Everybody has seen a fern plucked and placed in an empty tumbler. In an hour it collapses. He had seen some people who were just like that—who hadn't any combativeness in them. The energy and power which is given to beautifulness comes from combativeness. Without it life would be gelatinous. Once in a while it strikes out like lightning, and everybody says "Good;" yet as a general thing it ought to be a kind of a fire under the cauldron of the other qualities, making them boil and bubble. A man may be gentle, but his gentleness may be nothing but deliquescent moonshine. What gives power to it is combativeness. Men are told that they must contend for the faith and for the delivery of the saints, and instantly contention springs up all over, in theological seminaries and churches, and everybody who has got a notion, hits everybody else over the head with it for the purpose of defending the faith. That is combativeness run riot. How many men there are who think that preaching means attacking evil. As long as God spares the lives of the editors of the New-York newspapers, the man who don't preach right will have no excuse, because we have there such an exhibition of pure spirituality and such magnificent theological powers of criticism that we will never want for good instructors. [Great laughter.] In the same sense no man should have any excuse for being sick while he can obtain Brandreth's pills, for they cure everything, and if a man dies before taking them he ought to be esteemed a suicide. [Renewed laughter.] The newspaper idea of a preacher was that of a man armed with a gun, and standing on a dock waiting to shoot rats—of a man who was all the time squeezing boils. [Laughter.] What kind of preaching is that? We should abhor evil. If a man tells us a salacious story we should not smirk at it as though we were afraid of incurring his displeasure. We should tell him never to dare to repeat such a thing in our hearing. If a man tells us how neatly he cheated another, we should not, in fear of losing his custom, smile and say it was smart. We should abhor evil, but not to the extent of becoming abhorrent ourselves. Take the man who is all the time preaching that this is false, and that is wrong. What is he but a vermin-killer? The speaker's business had been to make virtue radiant. No tree in full bloom was half so beautiful as a man living in imitation of the Lord and pouring out upon others the benefactions God had placed in him. Nothing could be grander than that. But as to the fault-monger who goes continually about looking for warts—it is no wonder that such a man's preaching is unfruitful. Men have all got a garden of God in their breasts. All the preacher has to do is to fill it with flowers.

Some qualities, like humor, cheerfulness, and buoyancy, are said to be unsanctifying. He affirmed that more families were made happy by these than by the conventionalities of life. One courageous soul in a family borne down by trouble is a deliverer. The person who has the divine art of seeing something amusing in everything has a great faculty of happiness. He is a man who is foreordained to make things beautiful. The peculiar circumstances in which the world has been placed from time to time has destroyed this in religion. He would be glad to see it restored. In war times, when we sing only "My country, 'tis of thee," are we to take out all the soft stops in the organ as being unnecessary to render such harsh tunes, and are we to put aside the flute and the oboe and the harp? A man says "I've got a flute in me." He is told that that does not belong to religion. Or "I've got a harp in me." Oh! that is well enough for frivolity. "I say," said Mr. Beecher, "that religion is a full band. [Laughter.] And there is not an instrument that God has put into a man that He don't want him to play to His honor and glory." When we get religion, whatever else we throw overboard we should not throw these overboard. There have been men who thought that candles were vanities, and they sat all night solemnly in the dark rather than light them. There are many men to whom God has given spiritual candles, who never light them because they think it savors of the world. Men whose feelings are denied their legitimate expression go to outside channels of gratification and grow abnormal. All that is magnanimous in man, all that belongs to the moral sense in any form, all the affirmative and negative qualities in any form should be developed in Christian life; and as we get toward goodness we get toward liberty. These are the ideas of the New Testament. The speaker had preached that men should not of their own free will do God's wishes without being under fear of the law. He had sought to give religion a cheerful aspect, to make it more social, and pleasant, and cheerful. He knew what it was to beat religion into men and women. Why did people like to come to Plymouth Church? Some said it was on account of the "figurative language." [Laughter.] Others said it was this or that concession to popular prejudice. The true reason was that their is nothing in this world so pleasant as when men and women get together and let their better selves out; when the soul communion is genuine as it is there. It cannot be imitated, and, thank God, it cannot be extinguished. Mr. Beecher did not know if the development would be accomplished in this or even in several generations, but he had in his mind the time when perfect men and women shall come together; when there will be a mighty band playing entrancing melody in the churches of earth. Churches nowadays are too often lean and cold, but the time will come when they will catch the choral strain, and men will be drawn to Christ not by the dogmas of the pulpit, but by the beauty of holiness in men. Then the earth will be full of glory.

After the singing of the 659th hymn, Mr. Beecher announced the withdrawal from the Church of Brother Sanford, and said that Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, would preach in his stead on Sunday evening, an announcement which was received with applause. Benediction closed the exercises.

MR. F. B. CARPENTER'S STATEMENT.

WHY HE WAS NOT CALLED TO THE WITNESS-STAND—DETAILS OF HIS CONNECTION WITH THE SCANDAL.

In a statement published yesterday by Mr. F. B. Carpenter in relation to his connection with the Beecher-Tilton scandal, he said that the reasons for his not having been called to the witness-stand were these:

"I was subpœnaed at the beginning of the trial, was telegraphed to repeatedly, and presented myself in court, expecting hourly to be called. Just before the evidence on the direct closed Mr. Tilton's counsel had a consultation, and decided to hold me back for rebuttal, supposing from Mr. Beecher's statement to his committee last Summer that there would be something important for me to rebut. Mr. Tracy made blatant threats of what the defense was going to prove concerning me, and on hearing Tracy Mr. Tilton's counsel congratulated themselves on their policy in holding me back for rebuttal. When the defense closed, to the surprise of the plaintiff's lawyers, not one word had been produced that needed rebuttal from me. There was only one point at this stage where I might have been called, and that was considered too unimportant to waste time upon. That point was this: Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, on his direct examination, testified that I represented Mr. Tilton in a conversation about starting a new paper. Judge Neilson very properly remarked that there was 'no evidence that Mr. Carpenter had any authority to represent Mr. Tilton.' This was a point well taken—for not only did I have no 'authority' to represent Mr. Tilton, but I never did represent him in any action or transaction of mine at any time or in any way whatever either to Mr. Schultz or any other man. Mr. Schultz, you will remember, was cross-examined sharply on this point, and became much confused, and there the prosecution left it. I could have helped Mr. Schultz's memory both as to dates and facts. His partner, Mr. Southwick, made no reference to me whatever though both Mr. Porter and Mr. Evarts quoted him as one of the men from whom 'Carpenter,' they said, 'tried to raise money for Tilton'—a statement absolutely untrue and unsupported by a word of proof. I do not know Mr. Southwick by sight even, and never spoke to him in my life. As is well known, in 'rebuttal' a witness is limited to the points already brought out, and cannot give evidence as in the examination in chief. My evidence was not needed in rebuttal, and as other evidence of mine at that point in the trial could not be offered, I was not called. In brief, I was kept back for 'rebuttal.' The defense abandoned those points requiring rebuttal from me, and I was not called."

After referring to other matters already published, Mr. Carpenter turned directly to his acquaintance with Mr. Beecher, and, in positive contradiction of the latter's statement that he first knew Frank Carpenter in connection with the scandal, said he first became acquainted with Mr. Beecher in 1855 or 1856, and painted his portrait at Beecher's own house in 1858. The statement next recited how Mr. Carpenter first became connected with the scandal, and Dr. Storrs' opinion of the Woodhull story; also the revelation made to that clergyman in this matter. Mrs. Tilton's letter to Dr. Storrs, written at the request of her husband, Mr. Carpenter said, was indited and sent in lieu of her own appearance at the interview which had been arranged for by Dr. Storrs. When this letter was read to Dr. Storrs, he said:

"'Mr. Tilton, excuse me, but is that the whole truth?' Mr. Tilton replied that it was not, that it was an understatement; but he could answer no questions. Mr. Tilton read to Dr. Storrs and myself a part, and a part only, of Mr. Beecher's 'letter of contrition.' I recollect distinctly the sentence, 'she is guiltless; sinned against.' Before leaving Dr. Storrs, Tilton stated positively to us that Mr. Beecher had confessed adultery to him and to Mr. Moulton in connection with one of Mr. Bowen's charges, and that Mr. Beecher at the same time named the woman, which name, however, Mr. Tilton did not disclose. In a subsequent interview between Dr. Storrs and myself Dr. Storrs asked me what was my belief concerning Mr. Beecher's offense, which was evidently concealed under Mrs. Tilton's language. Neither of us believed that the charge was 'improper proposals,' for we had both heard from Mr. Tilton's lips that that was not the whole truth."

The statement then recites the origin of what is known as the true story and Dr. Storrs' advice to Tilton—to put the facts and documents in his possession in historical form for his own protection. Mr. Carpenter next detailed the particulars of the newspaper project to save Mr. Beecher from the impending investigation which Mr. Beecher was to escape by becoming the editor of the new Republican journal which it was intended should be placed under his control. Mr. Beecher, according to Mr. Carpenter, was wonderfully taken with the plan, as he felt that his work as a minister was ended, and theology had to be reconstructed, he felt. Mr. Moulton did not favor the scheme, and he was averse to Mr. Beecher's leaving his pulpit. In relation to Mr. Beecher's admissions to Mr. Carpenter, touching the scandal, the latter said he was prepared to support his assertions by affidavit at any time. Finally, with regard to the newspaper project, the latest statement declares that Mr. Beecher abandoned it because as he said himself, his leaving the pulpit would be attributed to the Mrs. Woodhull's publication of the scandal. As to Oliver Johnson's position in the case, Mr. Carpenter asserted that the former admitted Mr. Beecher's adulteries to him as recently as April 3, 1874, in the office of the *Christian Union*, and that Henry M. Cleveland, on the 17th of March, same year, said that Oliver Johnson told him that "Beecher had slipped his cable, and must be protected." The statement then told how Mr. Beecher declined to see Dr. Storrs about the scandal; how Mr. Bowen had refused to retract his charges against Mr. Beecher; the latter's desire to punish the former; Bowen's readiness to meet Beecher, and Mr. Cleveland's remarkable contradiction of his remarks before the trial by his testimony on the stand. Mr. Carpenter offered corroborative proof of the "afghan meeting" of June 2, 1874, and he also declared that Mr. Beecher offered afterward to share his fame and fortune, and everything with Theodore Tilton, if he would stand by him and publicly disavow Mrs. Woodhull. Nothing grew out of this, and the next important feature of the new statement was Mrs. Tilton's asknowledgment to Mr. Carpenter of her guilt. It occurred one evening in her own house, after the death of Charles Sumner, when she received Mr. Carpenter, and with much distress related to him how Mrs. Ovington had told her that a Brooklyn lady had said that Mrs. Tilton was not a fit person for her to receive into her house. After further conversation Mrs. Tilton broke down and said: "Oh, Mr. Carpenter, I have committed the unpardonable sin. There is no hope for me." She further declared that the written statement made to him and to Dr. Storrs was a lie. The remainder of Mr. Carpenter's latest statement referred cursorily to Mr. Bowen's knowledge of the facts and his silence.

MR. BEACH'S SPEECH.

From the Brooklyn Union, a strong supporter of Beecher and Plymouth Church.

The beginning of the end of the great trial has come, as far as the efforts of both sides to present their respective cases to the court and jury are concerned. If Mr. Beach keeps his promise and closes to-morrow evening, there only remain the requests to charge, and the address of the Chief Justice, which would no doubt send the jury out on Saturday night.

Those who expected a magnificent effort of oratory from Mr. Beach will not be disappointed. His opening of the closing address yesterday was all that his most ardent admirers could wish. He was vehement and denunciatory, without being theatrical or vituperative; he was incisive, without becoming wearisome by critical analysis; he was pungent and sarcastic, without being abusive or vindictive. In a word, he was in strong contrast to the two great advocates who preceded him, without the defects of either, and in full possession of the strong faculties of both. In contrasting the oratorical styles of Mr. Porter and Mr. Evarts we have had occasion to point out some defects in the former which mar in a great degree his strength as an advocate. It is, that, going into a case from conviction, he conceives a just indignation against all opposed to him, is carried away by his feelings, and falls into the mistake of believing that the jury and his hearers are in sympathy with him beforehand. This mistaken assumption robs his oratory of the cold logic of argument necessary to convince an impartial jury, more especially when an advocate is to follow who is likely to open all the floodgates of feeling on the other side. As we said then, Mr. Porter's presence in the case was a better argument for the innocence of Mr. Beecher than his somewhat irrational—we must be pardoned for using the word—abuse of Theodore Tilton. Mr. Evarts, on the other hand, was to the last degree analytical, and in this he became absolutely wearisome. It is out of all reason to suppose that there is one juryman in the box who could remember a tithe of the strong points he made. Was it his intention to lose them on the broad prairie of his argument?

But Mr. Beach, while rising at times to magnificent diatribes, infinitely more dignified than the fist-shaking apostrophes of the ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, lopped off with a few sweeps the irrelevant matter, and from the tangled mass laid bare with masterly hand the only real issue which the jury have to try. We scarcely believe that either side would descend to the meanness, not to say criminality, of filling the court with professional *claqueurs*, but we do know that there were occasions yesterday during the speech of Mr. Beach when most people would be moved to a spontaneous outburst of applause. Nothing could be more superb than the manner in which the distinguished advocate stripped the issue of its deftly-laid incumbrances, eloquent and analytic at once. At one sweep of his arm he put out of sight the testimony of scores of witnesses when he granted that Theodore Tilton may have been all that he was painted—cruel at home, moody, false, and even afterward an adulterer—but insisted that though this was favorable to what he called the "designs of Henry Ward Beecher," it gave the latter no license to put that household to shame, nor immunity from the consequences of his act. Later on another magnificent concession blotted out the testimony of a great many who were considered highly important witnesses for the defense. The advocate did not believe that a heart beat in a man's breast which did not bound to action at the seduction of a wife. It was against the Divine law, but nowhere was the opposite condition found but in the lowest strata of society. He granted that whenever Theodore Tilton had the safe opportunity of having "a slash" at Beecher in those long years without involving his own family, he was irresistibly impelled to avail himself of it, but his action toward the "disgraced Pastor" was, on the whole, that of a man whose soul was filled with charity. Thus the evidence of those who testified that Tilton was at intervals speaking and publishing against Beecher, and the theory of the defense on this point, were rendered almost nugatory.

This gives us the key to Mr. Beach's argument, and shows how it is possible for him to conclude by to-morrow night. It is perfectly evident that he means to confine himself to the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Beecher's letters, upon which to rest his case. Yesterday he foreshadowed that the desertion of her home by Mrs. Tilton will be made the cardinal cause of the present issue, and in this connection we have reason to believe that one lady member, at least, and several of the brethren of Plymouth Church will come in for a large share of Mr. Beach's denunciation, as being instrumental in breaking up Tilton's home, and forcing him to fight!

THE WISHART HABEAS CORPUS.

HOW THE BOGUS PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE COMPANIES INCREASED THEIR CAPITAL—A CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY—A MEMBER OF A BIBLE-CLASS AND OFFICER OF ONE OF THE COMPANIES TRANSACTS HIS BUSINESS IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

The taking of testimony in the extradition case of Robert H. Wishart, charged in Philadelphia with forgery, was resumed yesterday before Chief Justice Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Detective Sillick swore that in 1874 he watched the office of Hilt, alias Batcheler, and finally upon searching it found railroad and United States bonds, some of which were in a drawer and some under a carpet. He also went with other officers to Philadelphia after Hilt, and found him in bed and arrested him, but was not permitted to take him away, he being held to bail by a United States Commissioner in Philadelphia.

Officer Thomas Doyle testified that he was in company with the preceding witness in making the search, and found between $30,000 and $40,000 in United States and railroad bonds and a plate for printing fifty-cent currency; had a detail to watch Hilt as J. E. Batcheler; accompanied the other officers to Philadelphia to effect the arrest of Hilt, alias Batcheler.

Commissioner Shields testified that George F. Hilt, alias Batcheler, signed a bond under an indictment against G. F. Hilt as George F. Hilt and principal in such indictment.

Detective Dusenberry testified that he knew both Wishart and Hilt, and that he was detailed with other officers in 1874 to search the office of J. E. Batcheler & Co., No. 48 New street, and on that occasion Hilt represented himself as Batcheler, and witness identified him as a man he had often seen in Wall street in the company of a noted forger now in State Prison.

The janitor of the building No. 48 New street, in which Hilt, alias Batcheler had his office, testified to his [Hilt] having applied to him to rent the office; that he then gave his name as Batcheler; that he was unable to give any reference, and this was compromised by the payment of three months' rent in advance.

Capt. Irving, chief of the Head-quarter detective force, and Superintendant Walling were also sworn as witnesses, and both testified that they knew Hilt to be the same person who went under the name of Batcheler, and had an office at No. 48 New street, where the forged bonds referred to by the preceding witnesses had been found.

On the opposite side of the question of identity Horace Prindle, formerly Vice President of the defunct People's Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, was sworn. He testified that he knew Wishart by the name of Batcheler. On cross-examination he further testified that he borrowed from James A. Gaw, of Philadelphia, a large amount of bonds, over $20,000 of which were those of the United States, for the purpose of exhibiting them as assets of the company when the Insurance Examiner of the State called to make an examination of the affairs of the company; he borrowed these bonds for one day, and paid, as consideration therefor, $5,000 or $6,000; he had been referred to Gaw by George E. Heimbold, who purported to be a broker and published an insurance journal; did know the bonds were raised; the President of witness' company was D. Rodney King, and the loan was made under his direction.

Several telegraph messenger boys testified that they had been frequently to the office of Batcheler & Co., No. 48 New street, and never saw any one but Wishart there, and one of them on one occasion heard some one in the office address him as Batch. Louis Wilhelme, who had been a clerk in the Safeguard Insurance Company, of which Hilt was Secretary, testified that he came to New-York on one occasion with Hilt, and met Wishart, who was introduced to him as Batcheler, and answered to that name; he also saw him several times since, and always addressed him as Batcheler. On cross-examination he said he first made the acquaintance of Hilt by both being members of a Bible-class in one of the old churches of Philadelphia, and soon after Hilt employed him for the company.

George F. Hilt, the former Secretary of the Safeguard Insurance Company, testified that Wishart was first introduced to him as George F. Hilt, (his own name,) and that he subsequently knew him as Batcheler; that he [Hilt] never had an office in New street, and never went by the name of Batcheler. On cross-examination he stated that $100,000 of the capital of the Safeguard Insurance Company was paid up, but could only give items of assets for $32,000; he had stock to the amount of $16,000 in the company; he borrowed United States stocks to the amount of $100,000 from Gaw to increase the capital of the company, although at the time of such loan the assets of the company were a fraction more than its liabilities; did not consult the officers of the company about the loan, but told them of it subsequently; agreed to pay Gaw five per cent. per annum for the loan, Gaw retaining the coupons; was to give no security for the bonds, but they were to be subject to the control of Gaw, in the hands of a third party; when he got possession of them he retained them, but Gaw subsequently borrowed $50,000 of the amount to lend to Prindle, of the People's Company, for a day; Gaw refused to give these back, and Wishart and two men, named Davis and Stevens, came to him and said he could get them back by paying $7,000, which he did, and got them; subsequently Wishart agreed to furnish stock of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company in substitution of Gaw's bonds; the negotiation about these, as well as the transfer of the Gaw bonds, were all made in a house of ill-fame in which one of the parties to the transactions, named Stevens, lived or frequented; did not know that the bonds were forged or altered until they were taken possession of by the United States authorities. The further hearing was adjourned to Thursday next.

ANOTHER ARREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE BOND FRAUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—This morning Joseph Calvert, alias "Button Joe," was arrested upon the charge of being interested in the negotiation of the United States bonds which were stolen in the West. The arrest is based upon an affidavit of Dr. Melville, one of the accused parties in the Hilt cases, who alleges that he received from Calvert two registered bonds of the United States—one for $5,000 and the other for $10,000—which he returned to Calvert. It is alleged these two bonds are the fruits of a robbery committed in Ohio, and were originally in the name of a Mrs. Scott.

THE SCHUTE MYSTERY.

MR. SCHUTE STILL IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION—HIS ASSASSIN NOT YET IN CUSTODY—BROOKLYN CITIZENS ASKING FOR PROTECTION.

The excitement caused in Brooklyn by the shooting of Mr. Aaron Schute by a burglar whom he detected and attacked while attempting to rob his house, is still most intense. On Thursday night the citizens of that district held a meeting and passed resolutions asking for better Police protection. Mr. Schute is still in a precarious condition, but every day adds to his chance of recovery. The Police made two arrests yesterday, but in both instances the men were discharged after a brief examination. Ten mounted Police are still engaged in scouring the woods on Long Island in the direction which Mr. Schute's assassin is supposed to have taken.

Late on Thursday evening a party of citizens of the village of Jamaica arrested in Fleet's Woods a man who, from his appearance, they were led to believe was the burglar who shot Mr. Schute. The man was barefooted and coatless and his shirt bosom had blood stains upon it. After chasing the man for nearly an hour he took refuge in the thick underbrush and was finally captured. He was brought before the colored man, Samuel Johnson, and John Sears, who had seen the supposed burglar on Wednesday morning while he was crossing the fields at White Pot Road. They were unable to identify him and he was released. A man, answering somewhat the description of the assassin, was found yesterday morning in the Big Woods, opposite Calvary Cemetery, but for want of evidence he was discharged. Mr. Van Sicklen, of Glen Cove, denies the report that a man stopped at his house and was given a shirt.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Frederic Maccabe, and Mr. Howard Paul sail to-day for England in the steam-ship Adriatic.

The suspension of the firm of Messrs. Strang & Holland Bros., wool dealers, No. 142 Duane street, was announced yesterday.

George Brockner, a German laborer, was suffocated in a sewer in the yard of No. 25 Bedford street. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening, and elected a large number of new members.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet this morning to take action upon a resolution authorizing the issue of $100,000 of Croton main stock.

Henry Folmer, of No. 165 Hester street, fell through the hatchway of No. 150 West street, where he was employed, yesterday evening, and was fatally injured.

Last night Rachel Altman, aged twelve years, of No. 182 Seventh street, was knocked down and run over by a team of horses and a stone truck near her residence, and badly injured.

Charles Gier, aged fourteen, of Sixty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, was crushed to death between two cars on the Hudson River Railroad track, at Sixty-fourth street, yesterday evening.

An unknown colored man, about thirty years old, entered the Colored Home in East Sixty-fifth street, yesterday evening, and dropped dead in the dormitory of the institution.

Richard Melley, aged forty, and living at No. 350 East Twelfth street, yesterday fell from a ladder at the corner of Maiden lane and Pearl street and sustained severe injuries.

William Polwarth, an employe of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, who was run over by a freight train in Centre street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning.

Frank Marsh, aged thirty, and residing in Brooklyn, fell overboard yesterday at the foot of Montgomery street, East River, while intoxicated, and received a severe scalp wound.

A report was received at the Coroners' office yesterday that Alexander McKay, of No. 55 Avenue C, had died at his residence from the effects of a beating received at the hands of unknown persons on Decoration Day.

The anniversary exercises of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Columbia College will be held in the chapel of the college on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The oration will be delivered by Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn.

Over 1,500 of the female teachers in the grammar and public primary schools of New-York will go on a musical and aquatic matinée excursion up the Hudson, to Iona Island, to-day, by the steamer Plymouth Rock.

Thomas Phelan, aged eighteen, of Forty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues, while endeavoring to get on one of the Yorkville Ice Company's carts last night, was run over and almost instantly killed.

At a special meeting of the New-York Historical Society, to be held at the Library, Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, Mr. James. W. Gerard will read a paper on "The Old Stadt Huys of New-Amsterdam."

The spelling-matches of a few weeks since have been superseded by pronouncing matches. The first match took place last night at Association Hall, and was participated in by twenty-six competitors. The prizes were won by Messrs. John W. Baird, H. Edwards Ficken, and W. H. P. Phyffe.

The next Church Conference will be held on Monday next at 2:30 P. M., in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck will read a paper on "Handel and the Oratorio; a plea for the oratorio as a substitute for the opera."

Mayor Wickham still declines to sign individual warrants for the salaries of the members of the Fire Department, and the men, therefore, remain unpaid for the month of May. All the warrants could be signed in about one hour; but the firemen have already been kept eleven days out of their pay.

The formal report of the examination of the seized crapes of Messrs. P. Schuloff & Co. has not yet been handed to the Collector. All goods found correct at the reappraisement will be returned to the owner to-day, and those the value of which was found to exceed the amount stated in the invoices will be detained for further action.

A reception of the Young Men's Christian Association takes place at Association Hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The programme includes select readings by Fanny Foster, of New-York, and Prof. E. H. Barlow, of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., and attaactive musical selections by Mr. Carl Lanzer on the violin, and Prof. Robert Elder on the organ.

Mr. P. G. Duffy, whose nomination for the Police Justiceship was confirmed by the Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen, the Republican members having been debarred from the right of voting on his nomination, received a certificate of his appointment from Mayor Wickham yesterday. He intends, it is said, to familiarize himself with the duties of his positioin before taking his seat on the bench.

Yesterday, being the feast of St. Barnabas, set apart as the anniversary of the Sunday-schools of Trinity Church, 300 children carrying banners marched in procession from the school building to the church. The procession entered singing "Brightly Gleams our Banner," and with the clergy, including Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Rev. H. B. Hitchings, and Rev. H. C. Rush, passed up the central aisle. The services consisted of evening prayer, the singing of carols, and an address by Rev. Dr. Dix.

A meeting of the Working Men's Association of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening at Father Mathew T. A. B. Society's Hall, Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Thomas Keith, President of the association, occupied the chair. Resolutions were passed protesting against the reduction of the wages of public laborers from $2 to $1 60 per day. Brief addresses were delivered by J. MacNally, T. Keith, D. Kronberg, and James O'Reilly, denouncing the action of capitalists in reducing the wages of their employes, and advocating the union of the working classes, and the organization of trades-unions, to resist such action.

BROOKLYN.

The off platoon of the Police was inspected yesterday morning by Inspector Waddy at Fort Greene.

It is in contemplation by the Long Island Historical Society to erect a new building at the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets.

The annual festival of the Typo Social Club takes place to-day at Schuetzen Park. The organization is composed of prominent printers of New-York and Brooklyn.

A petition to the Board of Education has been presented by the colored residents of the Fourth Ward for the re-establishment of a school for colored children.

Patrick Cranley, a vagrant, was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of stealing $100 worth of jewelry from the house of Mrs. Nugent in Thirty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

Christian Wolf, of No. 160 Nassau street, reported to the Police yesterday that about 3 A. M., while slightly under the influence of liquor, he was knocked down in Bridge street and robbed of a silver watch.

Mr. William H. Muldoon, formerly connected with the editorial staff of the *Eagle*, was yesterday appointed Property Clerk, in place of Mr. Charles C. Kraushaar, resigned. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the inquest into the cause of the death of William Dolan, is to the effect that he died from pneumonia, induced by a stab wound inflicted by Peter Boyd. Boyd was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Some time since John Meyers, of No. 70 Rapelyea street, was arrested on a charge of stabbing John Quigley. The accused gave bail, but when the case was called did not appear for trial. Yesterday he was arrested by the Police in the house of a friend in Gowanus.

It has been definitely ascertained by means of a post-mortem examination that Martin Lee, late of No. 31 Diamond street, did not die from the effects of the bite of a dog, but from disease of the heart. The body was exhumed for the purpose of deciding the matter.

Michael Caromonte, who was arrested and held for several months on a charge of being implicated in the Torrino murder, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of stabbing Herman Pardee in Hamilton avenue, on the night of the 17th of May.

A meeting of the Charity Commissioners was held yesterday for the purpose of conferring with the representatives of the private charitable institutions to which the children in the Kings County Nursery are to be transferred. No action was taken, owing to the absence of the representatives of the private institutions.

The lovers of miniature yachting and croquet, which have become the chief attractions of Prospect Park on Saturdays, can congratulate themselves on a season of unusual enjoyment in these recreations, the most ample arrangements for accommodating all classes having been made by Chief Clerk Norman Jones.

LONG ISLAND.

Sixty-eight applications to sell liquor in Newtown have been granted. The board propose to institute suits against unlicensed liquor dealers.

The contractor for the extension of Grand street, Newtown, will have completed the grading this month. The improvement will be consummated before the opening of the Winter.

James McManus has been appointed Sergeant of the Second Precinct Police at Hunters' Point, vice Felix Smith, who had resigned and accepted the position of acting Sergeant.

A young trotting mare, known in the Turf Register as Volunteer Maid, owned by Simon R. Bowne, of Flushing, and valued at $12,000, was found in the pasture lot yesterday morning with one of her fore legs broken and fractured so badly that she was shot.

Negotiations are now pending looking to the speedy reopening of the Hempstead branch of the Southern Railroad, running from Valley Stream to the village of Hempstead, and connecting at Valley Stream with the Rockaway branch of the Southern Road.

STATEN ISLAND.

There was a spirited sale of real estate yesterday on Vanderbilt avenue, Clifton, near the ferry landing. D. T. Cornell & Co. sold over fifty lots and plots, the highest bids ranging from $250 to $550, and the sale realizing $28,000.

The committee appointed by the Methodist Church congregation in Westfield, to look after the dram-shops in that town, say that the licenses which have been granted are contrary to the law in not having the names of twenty freeholders attached to the applications, and that hereafter, if all applications are not made out in strict accordance with the law, the Board of Excise will be held accountable and subject to prosecution.

NEW-JERSEY.

Policeman Reupp, who was shot by a rough on the 6th inst. at Trenton, is in a dying condition and will probably not live another day.

Michael Brunner was yesterday committed to the county jail from Jersey City for stabbing a boy named Frank Keiffer in the leg.

John Gordon, foreman of the book-bindery of Murphy & Bechtel, in Trenton, N. J., committed suicide by drowning on Thursday. He had been on a three weeks' spree.

Ira Hoag, the driver of a horse car on the Erie street line, Jersey City, was fined $5 yesterday for obstructing a cross-walk, by allowing his car to remain on it longer than the ordinance allows.

John Dunn, a brakeman, was thrown from a Pennsylvania Railroad train, yesterday morning, at the Washington street crossing in Jersey City, and instantly killed. Deceased was a married man, and resided at Millstone. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Late on Thursday night, John H. Meehan was detected in the act of robbing a drunken man lying in Grand street, Jersey City. In the First District Court, yesterday morning, the victim, Michael Kelly, made a complaint, and Meehan was committed for trial.

Exceedingly atttractive and interesting exercises will be given to-morrow at the Sunday-school of the Roseville M. E. Church, Newark, it being the annual floral and children's day. The exercises will be under the direction of Mr. J. I. Dashiell, and the music by Mr. James A. Smith, formerly of New-York.

Some time since Coroner John Lynch and ex-Coroner Mahan, both of Hudson County, became involved in a fight in a Jersey City saloon, and were arrested. They were tried and convicted, and yesterday Judge Hoffman sentenced them to thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail, and pay a fine of $50 each with costs of court. The politicians were astonished and very much chagrined at the sentence.

OF ALL VARIETIES AND OF MATCHLESS EXCELLENCE.—We refer to KNOX's stock of SUMMER HATS for gentlemen. His Alaska cassimeres are of conspicuous elegance. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS and other excursionists will find PYLE'S LEMON SUGAR just the thing for lemonade.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Main, from Bremen.—S. Hertzig, L. Dreyer, Emil Fink, Miss Cornelia Rehfuss, F. Schaeffler, George Rodman, N. Hess, John Hotzinger, S. T. Austin and family, G. Grunwald, Miss Emelie Dieckmann, John, Niederwieser, Carl Steurer, William B. Rockenhausens Mrs. Louise Siedel, C. Bruder and family, Miss Margaret Conrad, Miss Maria Hippach, Michael Buschmann, Philip Steuernagel, Felix Lex, Joseph Lex, Elzear Jorger, George Wegmann, J. J. Schneider, William Viemeister, George Viemeister, M. Schmidt, Moses Frankel, Mrs. R. Auna Baird, Carl Schreiber, Miss Elise Loffler, Miss Lela Munich, Miss Clara Goldschmidt, Mrs. M. Schlenper, Mrs. A. Allen, Mrs. J. Graham, Mrs. William Thompson, Mrs. Joseph Wolff, Mrs. J. Schurmann.

In steam-ship Greece, from London.—Miss Mary Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, child and nurse; Miss Faith Dyer, W. W. Beal, Mrs. Lewis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yorke, Simon B. Leon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:31 | Moon sets..1:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:18 | Gov. Island. 3:07 | Hell Gate.. 4:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, June 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, John G. Dale; George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia; Dorian, (Br.,) McRitchie, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Barks Amal, (Norw.,) Lunve, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Sarah, (Br.,) May, Antwerp, James W. Elwell & Co.; Antonio C, (Ital.,) Calabretta, Gloucester, England, J. C. Seager; Nuova Verita, (Ital.,) Costa, Bristol, England, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sandvik, (Swe.,) Samuelson, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Gustav Repetto, (Ital.,) Gaturzo, Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth, Benham & Co.; Luisa Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Leith, John C. Seager & Co.

Brigs Teneriffe, Tracy, Nuevitas, Miller & Houghton; W. D. Andrews, Wilson, St. Marc, (Hayti) R. Murray, Jr.; Compeer, Ellis, Bordeaux, D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; Emma, Buckman, Danzig, Walsh & Field.

Schrs. Annie Lewis, Aldrich, Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence and Bristol, H. W. Jackson & Son; Robert Ryron, Nicholson, Provincetown, James E. Ward & Co.; R. Shepherd, Frambers, Richmond, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Castalia, (Br.,) Lipsett, Wareham, Mass., Peter A. Nevius & Sons; Edward R. Kirk, Sheppard, Pascagoula, Slaght & Petty; E. E. Rackett, Asmus, St. Thomas and Bananas, Peniston & Co.; George A Pierce, Kelly, Salem; F. P. Simpson, Jackson, Baltimore.

Sloop Mary Dallas, Drake, Norwich.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen May 29 and Southampton June 1, with mdse. and 414 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had moderate westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Cetorti Dubrovacki, (Aus.,) Caraman, Amsterdam 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovick & Co.

Brig Ave, (Aus.,) Radoslovich, Gloucester, Mass., 5 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Manzanilla, Hopkins, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) Hanson, Havana 15 ds., with sugar and melado to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Brig Cadet, Leighton, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Eiche, (of Turk's Island,) Shobridge, Laguayra May 10, and Porto Cabello 22d, with hides, coffee, &c., to Ballett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Reaper, (of St. John, N. B.,) Delong, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. A. S. Wiley, (of Provincetown,) Hickman, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B J. Wenberg.

Schr. Benj. S. Wright, (of Wellfleet,) Collins, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pines to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Cyrus Hall, (of Boston,) Hall, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Sld. in Co. with bark Joseph Barker; John H. Converse, for do., sld. the day previous.

Schr. Daylight, (of Bath,) McFadden, Baracoa 15 ds. with fruit to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Hattie M. Gove, (of Gloucester,) Chapman, Progreso 20 ds., with hemp to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Is bound to Boston, and proceeded.

Schr. Geo. P. Hallock, (of Staten Island,) Starrett, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Lookout, Nichols, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to master.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Darian, for Glasgow; ships Mary Goodell, for Anjier; Gov. Morton, for San Francisco; barks Regina Loick, for Maples; William, for Oporto; brig Mary Bartlett, for Nuevitas; schrs. Joseph W. Wilson, Trade Wind, G. T. Hubbard, E. A. Hooper, American Eagle, J. H. Gordon, James H. Virden, and Amelia W. Lath, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, June 7.—Arr. bark Josie Mildred, Ginn, New-York.

Sld., 7th, brig Emma L. Shaw, (Br.,) Macomber, Falmouth; schr. W. R. Houston, Gardner, N. of Hatteras; 10th, bark H. S. Jackson, Bacon, New-York.

GUANTANAMO, June 10.—Sld. brig Glance, (Br.,) Darrell, Philadelphia.

CIENFUEGOS, June 5.—Arr. bark Alex. Campbell, (Br.,) Bunker, St. Thomas; 8th, brig Atalaya, Allen, New-York.

Sld. 8th, brigs G. M. Jones, (Br.,) Gamage, New-York; Edith, (Br.,) Miller, Halifax.

HAVANA, June 11.—Arr. steamers Henry Chauncey, Rathburn, Aspinwall, for New-York; Margaret Baker, New-Orleans; brig J. B. Brown, Bain, Baltimore.

Sld 11th, bark Prosperidal, (Sp.,) Mora, New-Orleans; steamers Juniata, Catherine, Philadelphia; Wm. P. Clyde, Livingston, do.; Tappannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans; Guillermo, (Sp.,) Echevaria, Baltimore.

Sld. 10th, steamer City of Merida, Reynolds, Vera Cruz.

Sld. 11th, bark Virgin del Montserrat, (Sp.,) Font, New-York; brig J. B. Kirby, Gay, N. of Hatteras.

In port 11th, steamer Crescent City, Curtis, for New-York, to sail 12th.

SAGUA, June 5.—Sld. schr. N. W. Magee, N. of Hatteras.

Sld. 7th, brig E. A. Barnard, (Br.,) Willeby, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, June 10.—Sld. bark St. Olaves, (Br.,) Carter, Sandy Hook; brigs Minnie Traut, Scaife, St. Mary's, Ga.; Cecilia Thurlow, Gailison, New-York; O. B. Stillman, Tibbetts, do.; schrs. Almon Bird, Drinkwater, Baltimore; Cephas Starrett, Babbidge, do.; Etta and Josie, Bunker, N. of Hatteras; bark Acacia, Anderson, do.; schrs. Ramon De Ajuria, McBride, do.; J. W. Coffin, Chisholm, Pascagoula.

ST. JAGO, June 11.—Sld. bark Beatrice, (Br.,) Bowlsby, Falmouth; brig Premier, (Br.,) Rogers, Delaware Breakwater.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 11. Sld. for United States ports: Kaluna, Prvi Dubrovacki, Sansone, Primo, Kalervo, Gazelle, Zulette, Liverpool, Capt. Lambert; Dagmal, Robena, W. R. Drury, D. H. Bills.

Arr. from United States ports on the 9th inst.: Cottardin, Jeus Brandis, Impi. Paulin e, David, Herbert Beade, Marcia C. Day, Eolus, Preciosa, Carla, Hittero, Decapo, St. Andrew, Maria.

Arr. on the 10th inst.: Frugoni e Devoto, Forest Queen, "Mego," the latter at Falmouth; Angelina, Gallino, and Bonsignore, Nonantum, the latter off Plymouth, for Antwerp; Meridian, the latter in the Channel: Hittero, Norsk, Veritas, Ulrica.

Arr. on the 11th inst.: Antwerp, Screamer, Dewa Gungadhur, Matterhorn, Rosenrath, Guiseppe Massone, Weymouth, the latter at Queenstown; Ottawa, Capt. Campbell, Abeona.

Also arr. Romo, Carrie L. Tyler.

QUEENSTOWN, June 11.—The Inman Line steamer City of Richmond sld. hence to-day for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 11.—The White Star Line Steamship Republic left here for New-York at 11 A. M. to-day.

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

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SUMMER SUITS, $30, $35.
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Summer Coats, $1, $2. White Vests, $1, $2.
Summer Coats, $3, $4. White Vests, $3, $4.
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BOYS' SUITS, $3, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $8, $10.
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